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OBUKHOV DETAILS, U.S. STUDIES SPACE ARMS PROPOSAL

Meets Press in Geneva

LD291711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Geneva, 29 Jul (TASS) -- [Passage omitted] At a news conference today for Soviet and foreign journalists, A.A. Obukhov, deputy head of the USSR delegation and ambassador at large, said in particular: The Soviet side is decisively opposed to drawing the world into a new spiral of the arms race, whose combat cost would be unpredictable. Proceeding from the program announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the phased scrapping of nuclear weapons by the end of this century in conditions where peace in space would be maintained, the USSR is pursuing a consistent policy toward strengthening the terms of reference [rezhim] of the termless [bessrochnyy] ABM Treaty and placing a reliable barrier to the introduction of strike armaments into space.

The Soviet draft documents submitted today envision a precise system of commitments, aimed at achieving this goal.

The Soviet side is proceeding from the unshakability of the ABM Treaty and is proposing that a mutual agreement be made not to withdraw from it for 10 years alongside strict observance of all the treaty's provisions.

Another most important provision of the Soviet draft is a reciprocal commitment to limit work in space-based antimissile defense to research in earth-based laboratories. All activity in antimissile defense in space should be banned. For the purposes of giving concrete form to the corresponding commitments of the sides, the Soviet proposals provide for a coordination of the list of devices that may not be launched into space or sited there.

The Soviet draft agreement also provides that after it goes into effect there will be a continuation without delay of active negotiations on antisatellite systems and space-to-earth class armaments.

The Soviet draft covers succinctly the issue of the inseparable, organic relationship between reductions of strategic offensive armaments and limitations on antimissile defense systems. It says in particular that if any of the sides decides to set about the practical creation [sozdaniye] of an ABM system that goes beyond the framework of the limitations stipulated by the ABM Treaty, the other side will be free from observing the commitments provided for by the treaty between the USSR and the United States on reducing and limiting strategic offensive armaments, which may be drawn up.

Of great significance is the undertaking envisioned by the Soviet draft to start, no later than 2-3 years before the agreement runs out, talks on the whole ABM problem taking into account the new situation created as a result of the radical reductions of strategic offensive armaments of the USSR and United States. Here the Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that the result of such talks would be the adoption of further measures to strengthen strategic stability and to prevent an arms race in space.

The most serious importance in the Soviet proposals is also being ascribed to problems of verification [kontrol], up to and including inspections.

The new Soviet initiative, said the Soviet representative in conclusion, is dictated by our aspiration to also achieve a decisive breakthrough in such an important direction of the negotiations as space armaments. It will be possible to judge from how the U.S. side reacts to this proposal of the USSR whether the United States is truly striving to achieve accords that would serve to strengthen the terms of reference of the ABM Treaty and to prevent an arms race in space, and consequently to implement the principle of 50-percent reductions in strategic offensive armaments by the sides.

Then A.A. Obukhov replied to numerous questions from journalists.

U.S. Eyes Proposal 'Carefully'

LD292312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2030 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, 30 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

U.S. State Department Spokesman Charles Redman reported on Wednesday that the United States was "carefully studying" the draft agreement on space armaments put forward by the Soviet Union and was "impatiently awaiting a detailed exchange of opinions in Geneva."

He did, however, immediately express his disappointment at the fact that the Soviet side was "just as before striving to impose additional restrictions" on the "Strategic Defense Initiative," which purportedly go "far beyond the framework of the limitations contained in the ABM Treaty." Nor is it a secret to anyone, moreover, the SDI itself is aimed at developing weapons in space as soon as possible -- something categorically forbidden by the ABM Treaty.

The State Department spokesman also confirmed U.S. reluctance to remove major obstructions to the successful completion of the talks on medium-range missiles and to agree to eliminating U.S. nuclear warheads for the 72 Pershing-1A missiles handed over to the FRG by the United States.

PENTAGON REPORT SAYS SDI SYSTEMS 'GUESSWORK'

LD292149 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] New York July 29 TASS -- The group of authorities experts set up by the U.S. Defense Department has expressed serious doubt about the feasibility of the plans for an early deployment of anti-ballistic defense system with space-based elements, which the Pentagon is so stubbornly pressing through.

The rough version of the report prepared last month, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES said, stresses that the Pentagon has no sufficient information to establish with precision how effective such a system will be, how much it will cost and when it can be deployed. The document says that the creation of the components and systems of SDI is based on guesswork and calculations, that the whole "Star Wars" programme is rather a list of components than a clear technological flow chart.

The Pentagon has been worried by the appearance of such a document, since it apparently hoped that its authors would support the idea of an early deployment of the space shield system. An official spokesman for the Defence Department was in a hurry to assure the journalists that the report does not reflect the final conclusions of the group.

KARPOV, FITZWATER EXPLAIN U.S. STAND ON WARHEADS

Karpov on FRG Missiles

LD291652 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- "In the question of the Pershing-1A missiles the American side and the other NATO countries for that matter are often engaged in a substitution of terms", the TASS diplomatic correspondent was told by Viktor Karpov, head of the directorate on problems of arms limitation and disarmament of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The Soviet Union is not raising the question of eliminating the West German Pershing-1A missiles. It raises the question of the need to eliminate all American and Soviet nuclear warheads for theatre missiles, a class of weapons to which Pershing-1 missiles of all modifications belong".

"It is not the Soviet side, and I want to emphasize this, that invented the problem of theatre missiles", Viktor Karpov said further. "That was an initiative of the United States. This question was raised with particular persistence by the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his visit to Moscow in April of this year. We responded to the American proposal and proposed to liquidate not only medium-range but also theatre missiles. Moreover, we are speaking of a global elimination of American and Soviet missiles of these classes. And this automatically implies the destruction of all nuclear warheads, both for medium-range and theatre missiles".

"Nothing is changed by the fact that in addition to warheads for its own missiles the American side possesses a certain number of warheads for West German missiles. These are American and not West German warheads. Washington cannot deny this. If the United States handed over to West Germany the warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles it would violate a provision of the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which prohibits nuclear powers from handing over their nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries, and not just into their ownership but also under their control. It is important to note that the FRG too would violate Article Two of this treaty if it were to accept into its ownership or under its control the said American warheads".

"With due account for this the United States has stopped using the thesis that these warheads belong to a third country because thereby Washington would have admitted the fact of its violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. So as a result American representatives are saying clearly insupportable things to the effect that the West German missiles are supposedly obsolete and should cause no worry since they will die off by themselves. And if this is so, they reason, there is no need at all to speak about American warheads for these missiles", Viktor Karpov said further.

"But it is necessary to talk about them because a genuine 'global double zero' provides for the elimination of all American and Soviet nuclear warheads for medium-range and theatre missiles", the Soviet expert said.

U.S. Position 'Unchanged'

LD291917 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- Marlin Fitzwater, an official White House spokesman, told a briefing today that the U.S. Administration's stand on the West German "Pershing-1A" missiles, the nuclear warheads to which are stored in the U.S. bases, remained unchanged.

We are not negotiating weapons systems of third countries, he said.

The aim of this manoeuvre by Washington is to preserve in Europe its nuclear warheads designed for the theatre Pershing-1A missiles, which are nominally among the arms of the FRG.

Fitzwater also said that the Reagan administration remained committed to the SDI programme and was resolved to carry on its implementation.

TASS SEES 'POSITIVE' CHANGE; U.S. BLOCKS IN GENEVA

LD291302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 29 Jul 87

[By TASS Military Observer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (TASS) -- The United States has replied to the Soviet initiative on the global elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. In his announcement, President Reagan said: "The United States is proud to be able to make this proposal."

I believe the relatively prompt response to the new Soviet move, bringing closer the positions of the two sides at the Geneva talks, in principle can be seen as a positive phenomenon. However, even a first look at this reply, speaking frankly, does not give much ground for optimism.

So far as is possible to judge from the speeches of the President and other administration representatives, we are talking about just two changes: the U.S. renunciation of its demands for the inclusion in a future agreement of two provisions -- the conversion of "Pershing-2" medium-range missiles to shorter-range missiles (operational and tactical missiles), and the redeployment of land-based cruise missiles onto naval ships. Now, according to the White House head, the United States is prepared to destroy missiles and launchers that come within the agreement and renounces the idea of converting these systems and launchers into other types of weapons. But these obstacles at the talks were erected by the United States itself and clearly ran counter to the very idea of destroying a whole class of nuclear arms. Furthermore, the Soviet initiative helped undo one of these knots tied by Washington, since, given a global "zero" in terms of operational and tactical missiles, the possibility of converting "Pershing-2" missiles is automatically excluded.

As for the other obstacles the U.S. side has placed on the path of reaching an agreement, they are still there. In the first place, as Glitman, head of the U.S. group on medium-range missiles at the Geneva talks, has stated, the United States has no intention of tackling the question of U.S. nuclear warheads destined for the West German "Pershing-1A" missiles, since, according to him, "the talks do not affect third countries."

This position, it must be said, is very strange. If the above-mentioned warheads really belong to the United States, they do not represent arms belonging to "third countries." If, however, Washington regards them as arms belonging to "third countries" which are not subject to discussion at bilateral talks, this brings to mind the thought that the FRG possesses or strives to possess nuclear weapons.

In the second place, the U.S. side has apparently retained its proposal on unequal conditions for the elimination of missiles, according to which the USSR should alone commence elimination of this kind. As for the United States, during the first stage it will monitor [kontrolirovat] the USSR, not on a reciprocal basis, having itself retained the possibility even of building up corresponding nuclear arsenals of its own. This question is clearly not a technical one; it is of some considerable political and military significance.

In the third place, the United States continues to bluff and to prevaricate also in verifying [kontrol] the implementation of a future agreement. At the talks the USSR favors strict global verification [kontrol], including on-site inspections of all military bases where missiles subject to elimination and launchers are currently deployed, or where they can be potentially deployed. As for the U.S. side, it continues, as can be seen, to insist on excluding a whole series of military facilities from the on-site inspections. Thus, progress in verification [kontrol] is likewise absent from the U.S. response.

Furthermore, Glitman stated categorically that "the United States is not prepared to make any additional concessions." This once again does not show that the U.S. side is trying to go down its part of the road to the achievement of an agreement. And yet even Washington circles agree that the Soviet initiative has removed 80 percent of the differences in the positions of the two sides. But the United States, having submitted its new proposals at the Geneva talks, still has not been able to ensure the resolution of the remaining "20 percent" of difference.

And so the question arises: Is official Washington really interested in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement? And the governments of the U.S. allies, first and foremost the FRG and Great Britain, with whom the Reagan administration regularly consults on the questions of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, are assuming no small responsibility. So the declarations of the U.S., British and West German representatives about their readiness to make their contribution to an agreement are not yet being confirmed in practice.

KORNILOV SAYS U.S. OBSTRUCTING GENEVA TALKS

LD291755 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 29 Jul 87

["Europe Is Our Common Home" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst:

On these days, European and world public are marking the 12th anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The past years have reaffirmed the unpassing significance of that forum, which summed up the political results of the Second World War and laid the groundwork for developing the policy of detente by the collective efforts of 35 states.

The Soviet Union, which is true to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords and favours a new thinking in politics, has put forward the idea of a "common European home", which is, as a matter of fact, a follow-up and development of the approaches and principles, which were proclaimed in Helsinki 12 years ago. What is the pivot of that idea? The notion of the "common European home" implies first and foremost the recognition of a certain integrity, albeit the point at issue are states belonging to different social systems and opposite military political blocs. It combines long-ripe problems and the availability of real opportunities for their resolution.

Needless to say that in this nuclear age the national and regional problems are closely tied together with the general human problems, the main of which is to prevent nuclear self-destruction. In Europe, where the density of the population and the level of urbanisation are particularly great, not only nuclear, but a so-called "conventional" war would have truly destructive consequences.

In favouring the clearing of the European Continent from the militaristic evil, the Soviet Union, our friends and allies, all who treasure peace on the European soil resolutely declare for freeing Europe -- in common with Asia -- from medium-range missiles of immense importance for consolidation of European security would be implementation of the proposal of the socialist states on a considerable cut in the armed forces, tactical nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. [sentence as received]

The proposal of the GDR and Czechoslovakia on creating a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, the idea of Bulgaria and Romania concerning the turning of the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, the memorandum of the Government of the Polish People's Republic pointing out ways of cuts of arms and building up confidence in the European soil are getting increasing public support in Europe. These are different proposals, but their aim is one -- to divert the threat of war from our common European home, to ensure lasting peace for all the European nations.

The development of the positive all-European process is welcomed by millions of people, yet this process is a source of a different, often diametrically opposite, reaction in some U.S. circles, in the NATO camp. An evidence of that are the stubborn attempts of Washington, which supports by word of mouth the idea of eliminating medium-range missiles, but is putting up ever new obstacles at the Soviet-American Geneva talks, upholding a, so to say, 'zero', under which the U.S.A. would be allowed to leave in Europe 72 nuclear warheads in the Bundeswehr Pershing-1A missiles. Isn't it clear, where the NATOists are leading things, when touching upon the problem of a cut in the forces and arms in Europe, they are operating the so-called "usual stability" concept, behind which one can clearly see an attempt at evading the real mutual cuts in the nuclear potentials of the sides?

Wisdom based on experience has given Europe strength in order to become the place where the Helsinki Final Act originated. This document is our common property, and the positive ideas, on which it is based, should be saved and multiplied by common efforts. The most important component of the all-European process started in Helsinki is the curbing of the weapons race, an incessant lowering of the level of military confrontation, which ensures at each stage a balance at as low a level as possible.

VORONTSOV QUESTIONS U.S. CONCERN OVER DISARMAMENT

PM291051 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 30, 26 Jul 87 p 4

[First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov article: "Security Is Within Reach: Do Americans Care?"]

[Text] An agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe coupled with an agreement concerning the basic provisions of a 50 per cent reduction of strategic nuclear arms and a ban on space weapons could provide what's needed for a new Soviet-American summit meeting. But what remains is that the USA takes a serious and positive approach to the talks in Geneva. This is someting which we still have not seen. What we see is a pile of American claims which the Soviet side finds totally unacceptable. And therefore it seems to us that our partners simply cannot make up their own minds at the talks. We are sure that all obstacles can be eaily overcome provided there is a concerted effort to accomplish this on the part of the American leadership. Do they care?

The Soviet Union and the United States have really come close to the attainment of an agrement on the elimination of their medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. The world has not yet witnessed anything like it. After all, the question in the past was arms limitation. And now the issue is the physical dismantlement of a brand-new combat materiel. It would be, however, premature to say that a "mere pace" has remained to the signing of this agreement.

Last April the Soviet Union put forward new initiatives concerning the problems which (as the American side claimed) were hampering agreement. Thus we tried to give new hope to the talks. But now this hope, obviously, is in jeopardy: the American side wants to introduce new conditions into the agreement reached at Reykjavik. These new conditions are acting like a brake on the way to reaching agreement.

The USA, in particular, insists on incorporating in the treaty provisions on its right to re-equip its Pershing-2 missiles into shorter-range Pershing-1B missiles, instead of dismantling them altogether. Should the Soviet side agree to accept this condition, the USA would be in a position to claim that it really adheres to the principle of destroying medium-range missiles in Europe. The problem, however, is that Pershing-1B missiles can be re-equipped into Pershing-2 missiles within a matter of only two days.

The United States is reluctant to destroy one more class of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe, namely, cruise missiles. The Americans have suggested that this problem be tackled by simply removing warheads from them or transferring these missiles to warships off the shores of Europe. But as a result, the agreement on ridding Europe of longer and shorter-range operational-tactical missiles would turn into a chimera.

One more important problem is the American proposal now in force to the effect that the first stage of the agreement the Soviet Union should unilaterally reduce and dismantle it missiles, moreover, under American inspection. At the same time, the American arsenal would be kept intact, whereas Soviet inspectors would not be allowed on American bases.

The "zero-option" on longer- and shorter-range operational-tactical missiles must really be "zero". If the American warheads are preserved in Europe under some pretext, it would hardly be possible to call this situation "zero". I am sure that Washington would put forward the same argument if the Soviet Union wanted to store up a certain quantity of warheads for its own or any other missiles in any country in Eastern Europe.

The 72 American warheads (for West German missiles) also amount to a real and serious problem. There are other problems as well. For instance, the American draft allows developing new types of medium-range missiles, but this extends only to the USA, whereas the Soviet Union is denied the right to develop land-based cruise missiles. The Americans want to deploy the remaining Pershing-2 missiles in Alaska, thereby increasing the nuclear threat to Soviet territory, moreover, in the absence of a similar reciprocal threat to US territory.

It must be pointed out that we have agreed to definite limitations in the development of our remaining SS-20 missiles, namely, not to deploy them to the west of the 80th meridian of the Eastern Hemisphere, which, incidentally, was done at the request of the American side to prevent these missiles from reaching the territory of the USA's West European allies. Our medium-range missiles would not reach American territory either. Why then does the United States continue to insist on the deployment of Pershing-2 missiles in Alaska?

The reports about contemplated American and NATO programmes for the buildup and improvement of nuclear weapons also provide us with grounds for concern. On the pretext of preserving American "nuclear guarantees" for Western Europe it is planned, among other things, to increase the number of submarine-launched cruise missiles, to deploy additional bombers and nuclear artillery, and increase the action range of Lance tactical missiles. NATO has resorted to one more means of undermining the likely agreement by putting forward an unending chain of linkages. After we had decided the question of operational-tactical missiles on account of which, as we are told, the West felt concern, talks were started about tactical and battlefield weapons, and then about conventional armaments and troops.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization's reply to all these linkages has long been known: there is a need to resolutely end all imbalances by cutting the armaments of either side which has an advantage by establishing equally low ceilings for the troops and armaments of both sides. The levels of both sides' troops and armaments must be sufficient for defence, but preclude the possibility of carrying out offensive operations. These questions, along with the problem of remaining tactical nuclear weapons, should be examined at separate multilateral negotiations.

From the Soviet point of view, all medium-range missiles in Europe must be eliminated, and we regard the recent decisions of NATO countries as a reply to our proposals on a "double zero option" in Europe. But unresolved questions remain. For instance, we are prepared for a "global nuclear option" on condition that the American nuclear weapons in the Far East, including those deployed in Japan, the Philippines and South Korea, are taken into account and the American aircraft-carriers in the Pacific are withdrawn beyond the definite agreed lines.

Sometimes we are asked: "Why are you in such a hurry to sign this agreement?" But I would put it differently: "But why should we wait with our hands in our pockets?" Real disarmament has to start sometime, somewhere. At present the possibility of eliminating medium-range missiles has become more plausible, and we do not want to miss this historic chance. Why put off this question and have to start all over again when a new American administration takes office?

No one can guarantee that we humans will have another such chance in the future. After all, the continuing arms race goes on to generate and fuel mistrust. President Reagan said recently that the USSR and the United States have arms because they do not trust each other. It is not so important whether mistrust gives rise to the arms race or vice versa. The important thing is this: the arms race and mistrust are interconnected, and it is possible to get rid of them only together.

And the sooner this is done, the better. Don't you agree?

PACT FORCES CONDUCT 'DRUZHBA-87' EXERCISES

LD281838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Operational and tactical exercises, Druzhba-87, are taking place in northwest Poland. They are taking place in accordance with the plan for combat training of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Units and subunits of the Polish Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Soviet Army, with a total of about 13,000 men, are involved in the exercises. The goal of the exercises to further improve the cooperation of the fraternal armies and check the battle training of the troops.

BLOC PARTY THEORETICIANS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM291143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "International Symposium"]

[Text] A scientific symposium on "The Struggle for More Effective Economic and Sociopolitical Socialist Development: Experience and Problems" was held at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism 22-23 July. Taking part in the symposium's work were scientists from the scientific research institutions of the BCP, MSZMP, SED, MPRP, PZPR, and CPCZ. Problems determining the historic role of the Marxist-Leninist theory of socialism at a turning point in mankind's development were discussed.

The exchange of opinions showed there is an intensive and multifaceted scientific quest under way in the fraternal socialist countries for a solution to the cardinal problems of the day on the basis of the revival of Leninist ideas about socialism and its principles, and on the basis of the fearless exposure of stagnation phenomena in society's life and defining ways to struggle for a sharp improvement in socialism's effectiveness.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ASIAN RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

PM290925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Professor M. Kapitsa, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Asia and the Pacific Ocean: From Confrontation to Cooperation"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Broad circles of the international public assess the new Soviet peace initiatives announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA as an important action of global importance. These initiatives have generated special interest in the countries of Asia and the Pacific. A well-known Soviet specialist in international affairs discusses the problems of this region's security and the search for paths toward cooperation and the reduction of the danger of war.

Over half the world's population lives in the countries of the Pacific basin. The industrial production of these countries (excluding the socialist countries) has exceeded 50 percent of the output of the entire capitalist world. Very large states -- the USSR, China, the United States, and Japan -- are situated in this region and collaborate with each other.

Hence the importance of the Asian and Pacific region. Without peace and stability in it there can be no security for the whole world. Yet the situation in this part of the world is still causing alarm: Hotbeds of tension remain here and "small-scale wars" and military and political conflicts continue, poisoning the international atmosphere.

The situation is complicated by the aggressive course of the imperialist forces, above all the United States, which is seeking to create an "Eastern front" against socialism. The most powerful U.S. fleet is stationed in the Pacific region and a ramified system of military bases and strongholds is in operation. These are situated in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Australia. Aircraft with nuclear cruise missiles are based on U.S. aircraft carriers and Tomahawk nuclear missiles are installed on ships.

In expanding its military presence Washington is at the same time seeking to consolidate existing military blocs and groupings and create new ones. This is particularly noticeable now in the example of the efforts to activate the three-sided United States-Japan-South Korea alliance.

Under these conditions safeguarding security in the Asian and Pacific region becomes one of the most acute and urgent problems of world politics. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress noted, "We must obviously begin by coordinating and later pooling efforts in the interests of a political settlement of painful problems in order at the same time on this basis to at least eliminate the acuteness of military confrontation in various parts of Asia and to stabilize the situation there."

Progressive and realistically minded politicians in Asian countries had already reached the conclusion that it is necessary to seek some kind of lever or mechanism that could help ease tension. It is no accident that it was in Asia that the "five principles" of peaceful coexistence (the "pancha shila") and the "10 principles" of Bandung were born. It was here that the ideological and political principles and foundations of the Nonaligned Movement were essentially laid down. Many constructive initiatives on various aspects of the consolidation of peace and security have been put forward by Asia's socialist and nonaligned countries.

Broad opportunities for solving the region's problems are opened up by the Mongolian People's Republic's proposals on the conclusion of a convention on nonaggression and the nonuse of force by the Asian and Pacific states, and by the DPRK's proposals on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the country's unification on the basis of peaceful, democratic principles without outside interference, the replacement of the truce agreement with a peace agreement, and the drafting of a nonaggression declaration between North and South. The efforts made by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to normalize the situation in their region and the course aimed at establishing good-neighborly relations, trust, and cooperation with the ASEAN countries, the creation of a zone of peace in Southeast Asia, and the normalization of relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence proceed in the same direction. The struggle of the socialist and nonaligned countries for the speediest convening of an international conference on the transformation of the Indian Ocean basin into a zone of peace is an important avenue of efforts to consolidate peace in Asia.

The concept of security in the Asian and Pacific region thus does not arise out of nothing. It has substantial economic, political, and ideological preconditions.

A year ago, 28 July 1986, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivering a speech in Vladivostok, set forth a broad, comprehensive program for consolidating peace and security in Asia and the Pacific basin. What is the thrust of this initiative?

The Soviet Union suggested eliminating the "hot spots" in Asia, achieving an end to confrontation and a considerable reduction in armies and navies, and, by introducing confidence-building measures, approaching the convening of a regional forum of the Helsinki type. These measures would open the way to establishing peaceful, friendly, and constructive relations between Asian states and would free the region from conflicts, violence, and the nuclear threat. Here the Soviet Union proceeds from the need for a comprehensive approach toward the problem of security in Asia and the pooling of the efforts of area states for the sake of this goal, irrespective of their social systems.

As an Asian country the Soviet Union puts forward proposals for ways of strengthening security in the Asian and Pacific region in the hope that representatives of all other Asian and Pacific states will examine them, supplement, and develop them with a consideration for their own specific interests and wishes. In this multilateral process the USSR acts as an equal among equals, laying no claim to monopolizing the idea of Asian and Pacific security and demanding no kind of "patent" on it. Here it is not a question of creating some kind of closed system of relations between the region's states. These relations should be built so as to promote the creation of favorable conditions for developing their varied cooperation and the expansion of relations with states of other regions.

There's no denying that the development of a comprehensive concept of security for Asia and the Pacific is a long-term task. This work could be done by advancing from the simple to the complex, for instance by beginning by holding bilateral consultations, perhaps not immediately at government level but through forums of scientists, political experts, and public figures. This approach would promote the fuller consideration of various states' interests and the gradual creation of a favorable atmosphere for the discussion of these problems at regional meetings and later at an all-Asian forum.

But at the very first stage it is essential to seek to expand the "confidence zone" between the states and to take practical steps on the path of strengthening security. [paragraph continues]

This could be manifested in raising the level of political contacts, expanding trade and economic relations, overcoming impasses and conflicts in relations between individual countries, settling crisis situations, lowering of military activeness, creating nuclear-free zones, and so forth. The USSR's specific proposals on these questions are well known.

The Soviet initiatives could not fail to attract the attention of broad political and public circles in the countries of Asia and the Pacific basin. The socialist countries -- Vietnam, the DPRK, Mongolia, Laos, and also Cambodia -- actively supported these initiatives. A number of Soviet proposals put forward in Vladivostok were also welcomed with approval in China.

Economic and trade relations are expanding between the USSR and the PRC, summit contacts are being effected, and political consultations on the normalization of relations and talks on border questions are being held. The USSR and the PRC occupy coinciding or close positions on many international questions, although there are also differences on some regional problems. As for the specific idea of holding, in the long term, an Asian-Pacific conference along the lines of the Helsinki forum, the Chinese side has still not expressed itself directly on this question.

The Soviet proposals have met with a positive reception in India. The government and public believe it is essential, as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said, gradually to advance toward the establishment of harmonious relations based on the principles of freedom, equality, and justice.

The countries of Southern Asia, the ASEAN states, and Australia and New Zealand have also treated the Soviet program for safeguarding peace and security with great interest.

What position has the United States taken with respect to the USSR's initiatives? Washington claims that the Soviet Union is seeking some "one-sided advantages." The U.S. Administration is trying to dictate what Moscow should do but is forgetting its own responsibility for peace and security in Asia. It is not hard to see that this obstructionist stance conceals a fear of change and the desire to retain for the United States the "right" to diktat, to dominion in the Pacific.

As for Japan, in this case it is oriented toward the U.S. Administration. Here, in an attempt to justify their negative approach, Japanese figures are referring to the existence of the so-called "territorial issue."

I should like to think that realism and reason will eventually gain the upper hand in Tokyo and Washington and that they will make amendments complying with the spirit of the times to their policy.

The USSR's position on ther question of security in the Asian and Pacific region, which was clearly set out in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's replies to the questions put by the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA does indeed accord with the spirit of the times. Our country again urges all states of the region to cooperate in the interests of peace and mutual understanding. The elimination of the nuclear threat is of special importance for establishing a climate of trust and cooperation in this part of the world, as it is everywhere. In this connection, in going halfway to meet the Asian countries, the Soviet Union has taken a new step at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles.

It is a case of our readiness to eliminate the issue of retaining 100 warheads on missiles of this class stationed in the Asian part of the USSR, on the condition that the U.S. side undertakes similar actions. [paragraph continues]

In addition the readiness has been expressed to reduce the activeness of the Navies of the USSR and the United States in the Pacific and not to build up the number of Soviet aircraft carrying nuclear weapons in this region if the United States deploys no additional nuclear weapons there capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory.

To ensure lasting peace and security in an important part of the world it will be necessary to overcome the old thinking, prejudices, and suspicions. But there is no other way.

TASS REPORTS U.S. BUILDUP IN PERSIAN GULF

Pentagon Cancels 'Missouri' Stops

LD291328 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] New York July 29 TASS -- The U.S. Administration continues its dangerous policy of building up its naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon has ordered the battleship Missouri to cancel several calls at Pacific ports so as to reach the Gulf earlier than planned, the NBC televisin network reported.

The Pentagon pins much hope on the Missouri. Its 16 inch guns have a range of 37 kilometres and its shells blast craters as big as a baseball field.

The ship's commander said in an NBC interview that the battleship could destroy targets dangerous for attack by aviation and smaller ships of the U.S. Navy.

Apart from powerful artillery, the Missouri is equipped with 32 Tomahawk cruise missiles with a range of more than 1,600 kilometres.

According to the NBC, precise data on the location of Iranian air bases and oil terminals has already been entered into the missiles' computers.

The NBC described the battleship as the last word in gunboat diplomacy.

Navy To Deliver Helicopters

LD291933 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- The U.S. secretary of defense has ordered the sending to the Persian Gulf area of eight helicopters specially equipped to detect and destroy mines, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports with reference to Pentagon officials.

According to the report, the helicopters will soon be delivered by C-5 military transport planes from the naval base in Norfolk, Virginia, to the American base in Deigo Garcia Island. From there the helicopters will be able to fly to two U.S. naval ships which will take them to the Persian Gulf.

Escorting Proves 'Failure'

LD292234 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] New York July 29 TASS -- The U.S. Administration's policy in the Persian Gulf region is conducive to a growth of tensions and broadening of the armed conflict, into which not only the USA, but also the states observing neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war may find themselves involved, an AP agency correspondent points out in a dispatch from Dubai principality (United Arab Emirates).

The first attempt of the USA at ensuring the safe passage of tankers across the Gulf has proved to be a failure, fallen short of its political aims and not brought about a growth of confidence in the United States by the countries of the region, a UPI agency correspondent points out in a dispatch from Bahrain. In his words, the hole made by the mine explosion in the hull of the tanker Bridgeton has called in question the administration's policy in that region.

A spokesman for the Pentagon said that a mine field has been discovered in the waters of the Gulf south of Kuwait. "There is no evidence of who and when [as received] planted it," the UPI specifies, stressing that the Persian Gulf countries have denied the Pentagon the right to use the airfields for stationing U.S. heavy helicopters for neutralizing the mines, while a number of NATO allies of the United States have declined Washington's request for sending their minesweepers to the Persian Gulf.

Congressman Robert Torricelli described the situation which has shaped, as absolutely intolerable. [as received] Robert Byrd leader of the Senate Democratic majority described the U.S. actions as "absurd and ridiculous" and urged that the tanker escorting operation be put off. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that the White House decision on that operation was a mistake. In his words, the stepped up U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf "increased the risk of a big armed confrontation".

CIA CAMPAIGN DAMAGES SOVIET-WEST SCIENCE TIES

LD291941 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reporting:

The Central Intelligence Agency continues its campaign with the aim of causing a maximum of damage to scientifc and other exchanges not only between the United States and the U.S.S.R., but also between other Western countries and the Soviet Union.

According to the Japanese wire service KYODO TSHUSHIN, the CIA prepared a report containing the "latest data" on that matter. The document recommended tough measures in order to prevent the Soveit Union from getting access to Western technology that could be used for military purposes as well as civilian ones.

The CIA report, KYODO observed, alleged that the Soviet Union was getting such technology through scientific exchanges, among other ways.

The CIA's stand on that matter is nothing new. Both the U.S. espionage agency and the Pentagon have long been trying to scare public opinion by speaking of a "growing Soviet military power" and have been pressuring for a virtual end to scientific contacts and exchanges between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the U.S. and its allies on the other. Similar efforts are being made to curtail trade -- under the same far-fetched pretexts.

One recent example of that is punitive sanctions against Japan's Toshiba which "dared" to supply the Soviet Union with high-technology products under a commercial transaction.

According to Washington's plans, reprisals against Toshiba are called upon to discourage all Western companies from developing cooperation with the Soviet Union.

However, does the United States really have no interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union or even stand to lose from it? The answer to that question came at the hearings held not so long ago in the Subcommittee for European and Near Eastern Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, told congressmen that Soviet-American scientific exchanges were a useful undertaking and came in line with the national interests of the United States.

The transcript of the hearings incorporated an official memo prepred by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. It said, among other things, that the experience of cooperation with Soviet scientists demonstrated how important it was for American scientists and specialists to have access to Soviet scientific and technological achievements.

Many other leading American scientists and specialists, top officials from a number of federal agencies of the United States, including the Department of Energy, highly praised the progress achieved in the Soviet Union in many areas of fundamental and applied research.

However, as is clear from the CIA's report, the U.S. espionage agency could not care less for the views expressed during the hearings or the calls for expanded Soviet-American scientific exchanges and other forms of cooperation.

U.S. POLLS REGISTER BACKING FOR ARMS DEAL

PM291145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent A. Blinov "Letter From Washington": "Contrary to the Mood of Americans"]

[Excerpts] Washington -- [Passage omitted] L. Harris, the well-known specialist in the study of U.S. public opinion, notes in his recently published book, "America From the Inside" ["Amerika Iznutri"], "Irangate" has inflicted a serious trauma on the Republican administration and has undermined its authority. But if "Irangate" were all...

The long-term evaluations of U.S. public opinion cited by Harris are of considerable interest. They illustrate the fact that even before "Irangate" the U.S. population's sentiments had veered away from the wave of conservatism that swept the incumbent Republican administration to power. This concerns problems in both domestic and foreign policy. In Harris' words, this is the reason for the Republican Party's defeat in last November's congressional elections to Congress. [passage omitted]

A 3-to-1 majority of Americans think military expenditure is out of control. Whereas in 1980, 70 percent supported the rise in military expenditure, now only 13 percent are in favor.

Certain of Harris' data are contradictory. But this can be understood if you consider the ideological influence to which the U.S. population is subjected. During the incumbent administration's activity, as he points out, there was been an increase in the number of Americans associating the USSR with "the image of the enemy."

This is a clear result of hostile propaganda in the United States in relation to the USSR, or, to be more precise, of a whole series of a skillfully organized propaganda campaigns. At the same time this has not taken its toll on Americans' desire to achieve an accord with the USSR, above all on disarmament questions. According to the Harris data, this is a stable factor in the sentiments of the U.S. population over the last 20 years. "The U.S. people, both on the level of instinct and of reason, are convinced," Harris writes, "that agreements between the United States and the USSR will bring about a reduction in tension, while disagreement may cause it to be reinforced." According to his data, in a ratio of 72 percent to 21, Americans believe that in the nuclear era it is important to maintain any previously concluded agreement that promotes arms control and advocates achieving new accords. Eighty percent as opposed to 16 percent favor concluding an agreement banning any underground nuclear tests; 82 percent as opposed to 16 percent favor a ban on the use of space for military purposes; and 84 percent as opposed to 13 favor a 50-percent reduction in the number of nuclear warheads and missiles on both sides over a 5-year period. There is also a majority favoring other measures to limit the arms race.

Analogous conclusions are reached by the "U.S. Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy-87" survey conducted under the aegis of the prestigious Chicago Council on International Relations. This points out that Americans "are placing the question of relations with the Soviet Union at the center of U.S. foreign policy problems." Hence, 81 percent of those polled advocated talks in the arms control sphere, and 78 percent advocated a renewal of exchanges in culture and education. Fifty-two percent did not support restrictions in Soviet-U.S. trade.

Let us turn to Harris' opinion once again: "A significant agreement on arms control could greatly promote the restoration of trust and faith in the traumatized Reagan Administration and in the President personally." And one increasingly encounters in the U.S. press now this assessment: Achieving arms control accords with the USSR, particularly on medium-range missiles, constitutes a "historic change" for the incumbent administration, practically the only means of ending what remains of President Reagan's term on a positive note. U.S. public opinion polls illustrate that the U.S. population favors such an agreement and will support it.

However, the U.S. Administration obviously lacks the determination for serious accords on disarmament question. This is, apparently, the reason for the recent difficulties at the Geneva talks. Does the U.S. side intend to offer some solutions to move the talks forward? This conclusion cannot be drawn from statements by official administration spokesmen.

Let us take another aspect of the problem. For many weeks now, with the administration support and the participation of specific congressional circles, a noisy campaign has blown up around the construction of the new U.S. Embassy complex in Moscow. People have gone as far as to maintain that it is bugged and is unfit for use. Why all this fuss now? To cover up their own improper actions? Or to consolidate "the enemy image" that has been painstakingly implanted by U.S. propaganda? Or, maybe, to justify their obstructionist position at the Geneva talks? [passage omitted]

ROGACHEV ON DEVELOPMENT, ASIAN SECURITY

LD281617 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The prospects of developing cooperation with the People's Republic of China in developing the tremendous expanses of the Far East and also the provinces bordering on the Soviet Central Asian republics are great, it was stated by Igor Rogachev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

He said in an interview to the TASS diplomatic correspondent that the joint work of Soviet and Chinese scientists to study the problems of the comprehensive development of the Amur and Argun River basins had been now resumed. Both sides were very much interested in developing the border areas of the two countries. This work is directly supervised by a joint Soviet-Chinese commission set up for these purposes on the basis of an intergovernmental agreement.

"We regard this work as only the beginning, as the first step taken by both countries in this direction", the USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs said. "It should be noted that there are many plans of merging the efforts of the two countries, there are concrete and interesting ideas. We know that the Chinese public has responded with interest to the ideas outlined by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok. Many interesting publications, thoughts and proposals have appeared in the Chinese press".

"The Soviet leader's proposal to the business circles of Asian and Pacific countries to take part in developing the rich resources of territories beyond the Urals, expressed in an interview to the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, is a very concrete and practical proposal. We have already done something in this field. Groups of Japanese, Australian and New Zealand businessmen and representatives of the PRC's business circles have visited areas of Siberia and the Far East, and talks are being conducted with representatives of ASEAN countries. We offered our foreign partners both from socialist and from capitalist countries to organise joint ventures, to set them up on a buy-back basis. We already have an agreement with the Japanese firm Igirma-Tairiku on the production of timber materials. A whole number of such proposals are being studied by Japanese businessmen", Igor Rogachev said further.

"We long are cooperating with the DPRK in jointly utilizing forests in the Far East, and many workers from that country are employed there. Everything is being done to mutual advantage and this endeavour is very promising. I hope that in the near future we will witness progress in this field".

"The Vladivostok programme of strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region is a component of the concept of an all-embracing system of international security", Igor Rogachev noted. "It is based on recognition of the fact that in the nuclear-space age reliable security can be achieved not by military-technical but exclusively by political means. The constant strengthening of trust between states should be the core process of creating a secure and nuclear-free Asia. And this can be achieved only by concrete steps, by asserting the priority of human values".

"The Soviet initiative directed at destroying medium-range and theatre missiles in Asia is an important practical contribution to strengthening trust between states of the Asia-Pacific region".

"In the contradictory but integral world of today security is indivisible. It cannot be the privilege of nuclear or space, capitalist or socialist, big or small states." [paragraph continues]

"It should be pressed for only jointly and only for everybody", the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said. "We hope that our ideas and practical steps together with the collective efforts of all states of the region will make a proper contribution to the creation of reliable security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin", Igor Rogachev stressed.

SUPREME SOVIET'S VOSS MEETS PRC AMITY GROUP

OW230008 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met in Moscow with a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society. The delegation visited the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. In their friendly conversation, the Soviet side pointed out that improving and developing relations with China is the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and an important part of the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Chinese side expressed satisfaction over (?the increasing contacts between the people of the two countries) and pointed out the far-reaching impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the development of the Chinese revolution. It also emphatically pointed out the profoundness of the friendship and cooperation between the great people of the two countries.

BELOV ON VLADIVOSTOK SPEECH ANNIVERSARY

OW2810033 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Station Observer Belov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Tomorrow, 28 July, is the 1st anniversary of the Vladivostok speech made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His speech contained our country's proposal to the people and governments of all Asian-Pacific countries on pursuing peace, security, and cooperation in the region. Our station's observer, Belov, writes:

Yes, it has already been 1 year since the Vladivostok speech. This has been a difficult year fraught with acute conflict and intense political struggle. However, a preliminary conclusion can now be drawn about it. I will start off with the foremost issue: the attempt to make this region nuclear-free and reduce the nuclear war threat. Some progress has been made in this respect, although not as much as was expected. The Rarotonga Treaty, declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, has gone into effect. My country, as stated in the Vladivostok speech, supported this treaty and signed the protocol agreeing to respect and observe strictly the nuclear-free zone status. So did China, and thus it demonstrated that socialist countries are of one mind on the fundamental issues in pursuit of security. However, the United States, Britain, and France refused to sign the protocol.

The USSR and China also support plans to establish nuclear-free zones on the Korean peninsula and in Southeast Asia. No progress has been made on the Korean peninsula. But certain progress was achieved in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN foreign ministers conference held in Singapore 1 month ago agreed to continue the effort to set up a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia. Recently Indonesia announced that a corresponding draft treaty had been drawn up and would be submitted for deliberation at the ASEAN summit in Manila.

The outcome remains to be seen. However, one thing is clear: Although the proposal for making Southeast Asia nuclear-free has won broad international support, it is being opposed by the United States and its imperialist allies.

In line with the principles outlined in Vladivstok, my country recently presented a new proposal on nuclear disarmament. My country's leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in answering questions of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA on 22 July, announced that the USSR is ready to eliminate all its medium-range guided missiles in the Asian part of the country, provided the United States eliminates its missiles. Once an agreement is reached in this respect, an entire line of weapons capable of mass destruction can be eliminated from the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals.

Here I would like to point out that my country made this move at a time when the U.S. nuclear presence in South Korea and the Philippines still remains a threat to the security of the eastern part of my country. Furthermore, even if the United States agreed to eliminate its medium-range guided missiles, this threat would not disappear.

However, what the Soviet leader had in mind was not only the interests of the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks but also the interests of the Asian countries. He took into account their concerns about the status quo. I think that all the talk about Soviet medium-range guided missiles being aimed at Asian countries has now become meaningless. My country is ready to fulfill an all-out zero option, the fate of which is now in the hands of the United States.

In Vladivostok my country made a concrete proposal for resolving regional conflicts in the Asian-Pacific region. Progress has also been made in this respect. Take Cambodia and Afghanistan, for example. Progress has only been unilateral, because foreign countries continue to interfere in these countries' affairs, hampering all efforts at mediation. What is more, every interference is being directed from Washington. Therefore, people might ask whether the situation is at an impasse. Of course, the answer is no. Regional conflicts will be settled sooner or later, since it is what every country's people want. However, the consistent resistance from reactionaries across the world makes it clear that more work needs to be done and that more efforts are needed from every country and people concerned about achieving a more stable and secure peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

In Vladivostok, and 1 year later in answering questions of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the pursuit of peace is a common cause and concerns every large and small country. It is impossible for the Soviet Union to undertake this mission alone. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in answering MERDEKA, said: As I said in Vladivostok, we asked every country in the Asian-Pacific region to cooperate for peace and mutual understanding.

ZHANG AIPING CALLS FOR FURTHER MODERNIZATION

LD241717 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing July 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Mastryukov:

Zhang Aiping, member of the State Council and defence minister of China, called today for further all-round modernisation of the Chinese Army with a view to successfully implementing its task of reliably defending socialist construction in the country.

He contributed an article to the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, marking the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China.

The minister emphasised that the "decade of disturbance", as he described the "Cultural Revolution", had inflicted huge damage to the Armed Forces' development and increased its lag behind the armies of developed countries.

In this connection, China has launched modernisation of the national defence forces, which along with industry, agriculture and science and technology is included in the programme of "Four Modernisations" announced as the general task of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China.

The reform in the Army, the defence industry and military science started in the sixth five-year plan period (1981-1985).

In 1985 China took a decision to cut the PLA strength by one million people and reorganise the army.

Mechanised Army units have been set up. Corps of ground troops have been transformed into armies, and the training of the personnel brought in line with modern warfare requirements.

The reform is being carried out on the basis of the general development of the country's economy.

Zhang Aiping said that the modernisation should take into account China's peculiarities and traditions of the armed forces. It should be carried out independently, through self-reliance and hard efforts.

The defence minister pointed out that the Chinese Army should be fully prepared for combat actions on land, sea and in the air with the use of high efficiency weapons and technology and up-to-date forms and methods of armed struggle.

PRC SCHOLAR VISITS DUBNA CITY NUCLEAR INSTITUTE

OW251403 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Prof Hu Ning, renowned Chinese scholar and director of Beijing University's Research Institute of Theoretical Physics, arrived in Dubna City near Moscow where the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is located. Academician Bogolyubov, director of this international scientific institute, met with him.

At present, some 1,000 physicists from 11 socialist countries are working at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, including those from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

Many Chinese scholars and experts had previously worked at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research during the institute's early years. Prof Wang Ganchang, noted Chinese scholar, was deputy director of this institute for several years. Prof Shou Guangzhao, then a young physicist and now president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, had also actively taken part in theoretical research at this institute.

Prof Hu Ning will spend 3 weeks at the Joint Institute for Nuclear research to study the institute's accomplishments. He will also give a lecture at a scientific symposium. According to Prof Hu Ning, Chinese physicists are interested in establishing contacts with scholars at Dubna.

XINHUA REPORT ON 'ANTI-CHINESE' ACT IN NAGOYA CITED

PM211134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Anti-Chinese Act"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul -- Bellicose groups of the Japanese right have carried out their latest anti-Chinese act by defacing the monument to Japanese-Chinese friendship in the city park in Nagoya. This was reported from Tokyo by XINHUA. The 8-meter stone column was erected in 1980 when Nagoya and the Chinese city of Nanjing were proclaimed sister cities. Vandals damaged the column and sprayed it with red paint.

The XINHUA report draws attention to the fact that this is not the first provocative anti-Chinese act testifying to the activation of forces in Japan which call for the revival of militarist, chauvinist traditions in the country.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ARRIVES FOR 'VACATION'

LD281909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a vacation.

JAPAN ANTISUBMARINE ACCORD RESULT OF U.S. 'PRESSURE'

OW220831 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Kalinin commentary: "Road Toward Intensifying Confrontation"]

[Excerpts] At talks held in Tokyo between Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kurihara and U.S. Navy Secretary Webb, Japan and the United States agreed to begin preparing joint antisumbarine operation plans for their two Navies. In this connection, military commentator Kalinin writes:

The joint antisubmarine operation agreement is a result of unprecedented pressure applied by the United States in the past few months. A pretext used for this was the export to the Soviet Union of some milling machines by Toshiba. The transaction did not create any commotion in the beginning, but later the Pentagon -- the U.S. Defense Department -- suddenly issued a warning saying that the milling machines in question can help reduce the noise of screws fitted on Soviet submarines and thus caused serious damage to U.S. security.

It was Defense Secretary Weinberger who was most emphatic about this issue. During his recent visit to Japan, the defense secretary threatened his negotiating partner with [word indistinct] of increased Soviet threat, urging the strengthening of joint antisubmarine measures [words indistinct]. Following on the heels of this, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution calling for strict punitive measures against Toshiba and $30 billion in damage compensation. This time Navy Secretary Webb came to Japan. The secretary also [words indistinct] Toshiba and, according to [words indistinct], he pressed for measures to strengthen [words indistinct].

With this concentrated pressure taking effect, Japan agreed to prepare joint antisubmarine operation plans with the United States. This Japanese-U.S. joint agreement is a new step to incite an anti-Soviet row. We must note that the commotion over Toshiba and Soviet submarines is clearly a fabricated, provocative [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Why did Japan agree to participate in U.S. plans? As was mentioned, one of the reasons was strong pressure from the United States. However, the more important reason is Japan's desire to increase the Self-Defense Force's spending under that pretext. As everyone knows, Japan has assumed responsibility for the defense of so-called 1,000-nautical-mile sealanes.

Testifying before the House of Councilors a few days ago, Defense Agency Defense Bureau Director Nishio said that one such defense scenario presupposes enemy submarine attacks on Japanese warships. The commotion surrounding Soviet submarines served as a pretext for the buildup of the Japanese Navy, including antisubmarine fighting potentials.

Combining these facts, it is (?obvious) that the Japan-U.S. agreement on joint antisubmarine operation plans is far from being of a defensive nature. Furthermore, the agreement will result in strengthening international military and political confrontations. Speaking on security in the Asian-Pacific region in Vladivostok a year ago, General Secretary Gorbachev proposed the curtailment of naval activities in the Pacific and said that limitations on [word indistinct] particularly in the antisumbarine weapons area -- an agreement on refraining from antisubmarine activities in certain areas of the Pacific, for instance -- will help strengthen stability. This, he said, can be an optimistic confidence-building measure. Regrettably, neither the United States nor Japan is willing to listen to this proposal.

SOVIETS SUPPORT PYONGYANG PEACE PROPOSAL

SK290522 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Station commentator Viktorov commentary: "The DPRK Government Proposal for Phased Reduction of Armed Forces of the North and South"]

[Text] The prospective new DPRK proposal has attracted attention in the international community. This is not accidental. If U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea by 1992 and if the number of North and South troops is drastically reduced to 30,000 or below, respectively, this will remarkably ease the military tension on the Korean peninsula and normalize the situation in this region.

Pyongyang has continued annually to express its earnest desire, interest, and willingness to prevent the Korean peninsula from turning into one of the places where a war may break out at any moment. Since the establishment of the people's regime, the leadership of the Republic has put forth more than 200 specific proposals to the South Korean authorities to settle the Korean question in a peaceful and democratic way. Toward these proposals, however, what stand has the Seoul regime and its protectors across the ocean adopted? They have always adopted a negative stand. Washington, in trying to maintain the southern half of the Korean peninsula as its bridgehead for nuclear missiles, is directly interested in perpetuating the division of Korea. On the pretext of the threat of southward invasion, the United States and the Seoul regime are continuing to artificially create tension on the Korean peninsula.

Achieving durable peace on the Korean peninsula is inseparably linked with the question of curbing the arms race and liquidating nuclear weapons. As Soviet leader Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev noted in his answer to the questions of the Indonesian paper MERDEKA, in the Asian and Pacific region, the demand to free the Korean peninsula from nuclear weapons is growing. The urgent demand of the era is to completely liquidate the U.S. nuclear lethal means on South Korean territory and to provide conditions for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The new DPRK proposal is a realistic contribution by a socialist country to the security of Asia. This proposal must be put into practice in conjunction with the efforts of the Asian socialist countries to consolidate peace and cooperation in the region. For instance, the Mongolian proposal to conclude an agreement to refrain from using force in the Asian and Pacific region seeks such an objective. Along with Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam has proposed turning Southeast Asia into a peace zone. The Soviet Union has put forth comprehensive proposals to liquidate nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific region and turn this vast area on the globe into an area of good-neighborly relations. Our country fully supports Pyongyang's new proposal. The proposal is recognized as one of the important elements in establishing a security system in Asia.

PRK'S HENG SAMRIN DISCUSSES PEACE WITH GORBACHEV

BK291240 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 29 -- With their goodwill and high sense of responsibility toward the fate of the country, the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea are ready to enter dialogue with the opposition Khmer individuals or groups, except Pol Pot and his collaborators, who are responsible for the genocidal crimes committed against their own countrymen, so as to find a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

According to TASS, this was stated by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and president of the State Council of the P.R.K., now on a vacation in the Soviet Union, in his meeting on July 28 in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

The two leaders renewed their desire to broaden and deepen the relationship between the C.P.S.U. and the P.R.P.K. and considered matters concerning the promotion of the Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields.

President Heng Samrin spoke of the marked achievements made by the Kampuchea people in the process of national reconstruction, in liquidating consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot clique. He expressed profound thanks to the party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their disinterested assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction.

For his part, M. Gorbachev fully endorsed the P.R.K. Governments policy of national reconciliation, which, according to him, conforms to the aspiration of the Kampuchean people.

On the current international issues, the two leaders reaffirmed the determination of the two parties and two countries to work together with other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces for the defence of world peace and security and the creation of a general international security system.

President Heng Samrin highly valued the new Soviet proposal expounded by M. Gorbachev in his interview with the Indonesian daily "MERDEKA" on July 21. He said:

"As a country in the Asian-Pacific region, Kampuchea fully approves and endorses the Soviet initiatives which represent a development of the Vladivostok programme, the struggle for peace and security of peoples on the basis of collective efforts made by riverine states.

"The materialization of the new Soviet proposals will create a firm base for maintaining peace and cooperation among states in the Asian-Pacific region," stressed Heng Samrin.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'BELLICOSE' STATEMENT ON KASHMIR

PM291401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "What Is Islamabad After?"]

[Text] During a tour of the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the head of the Islamabad military regime stated that Pakistan "will not forget" the Kashmir problem and will not adopt a conciliatory stance toward it. He asserted that Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan, that the "two parts of the divided Kashmir cannot exist apart from one another, and the hour is not far off when it will be a part of our country."

President Ziaul Haq's remark that Pakistan has still not exhausted all the peaceful means of resolving this question in no way diminishes the dangerous character of his bellicose statement. First, the Pakistani president said nothing about the well-known agreement signed between India and Pakistan in Simla, which forms the basis of a political settlement of this problem. Second, Islamabad's practical actions demonstrate that it does not intend to follow that course.

What other inference can be drawn from the acts of military provocation against India which the Pakistani military has been undertaking with a striking persistence and consistency in various parts of the Punch sector on the control line separating the Pakistani-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir from the rest of Indian territory? Isn't this what is indicated by the existence of subversion centers in this occupied part of Kashmir, which the Pakistani special services are using to conduct operations to destabilize the situation in Jammu and Kashmir as well as in the Punjab? Furthermore, it has come to light that Islamabad is using in this region U.S. Stinger missiles sent by Washington to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. According to press reports these missiles are being deployed in a number of regions along the control line in Kashmir.

All these dangerous actions, which disregard international agreements, the realities of the nuclear missile age, and quite simply common sense, could ultimately fuel yet another serious regional conflict. To allow that would be to undermine still further the foundations of international peace. Such a development of events contradicts the fundamental interests of Pakistan itself. The broad circles of the Pakistani public are not interested in a policy which depends on external forces, above all the United States. They demand a course of peace and good-neighborliness in the international arena, the democratization of public life, and the solution of the acute socioeconomic problems within the country.

MOSCOW PAPER PROFILES USSR-EGYPT ECONOMIC TIES

PM291921 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jul 87 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Yefremov interview with V. Yasenev, counselor for economic affairs at the USSR Embassy in Cairo: "Cooperation Tested By Time: "Today the Egyptian People Mark Their National Holiday -- Revolution Day"; date not given]

[Text] Cairo -- Thirty-five years ago -- 23 July 1952 -- a group of patriotically minded Egyptian officers headed by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir overthrew the regime of King Faruk. That revolution radically changed the destiny of the ancient land of the Nile. [paragraph continues]

The young republic took steps to rid itself of colonial dependence, strengthen its sovereignty, and develop the national economy. The course of progressive transformations within the country and the independent, antiimperialist foreign policy were not to the taste of the forces of reaction, which from then on repeatedly tried to bring the Egyptian people to their knees. But the Soviet Union always came to the assistance of the friendly country at difficult moments.

The USSR gave great assistance in the matter of developing Egyptian industry and creating whole new industrial sectors. The Egyptian people remember this truly fraternal assistance. And the memory could not be eradicated by the years of Al-Sadat's rule, when certain circles in Egypt and abroad tried to undermine Soviet-Egyptian relations.

With the coming to power of the present leadership our ties began to develop once again. Mutually advantageous cooperation was stepped up. At SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's request, a TASS correspondent in Cairo talks with V. Yasenev, counselor for economic affairs at the USSR Embassy in Egypt, about this.

[Yefremov] Our cooperation has a long history. What could you highlight in summing up the past period?

[Yasenov] With our active assistance 40 purely production facilities were built in the republic, which thanks to their high efficiency and profitability play an important role in the Egyptian economy. The Aswan hydroelectric power station, for example, today produces approximately one-fifth of all the electricity generated in Egypt. Enterprises built with the assistance of Soviet organizations today produce 20 percent of all output from Egypt's metallurgical, metal working, and machine building industry. These installations produce 100 percent of the country's cast iron, 75 of its steel, 40 of its lubricants, and 20 of its cement.

[Yefremov] Tell us, please, about our main cooperation projects at present.

[Yasenev] Reconstruction and expansion of the largest enterprises is under way: the Helwan metallurgical combine, the aluminum complex in Naj' Hammadi, and the coking and refraction plants. Only this year two major contracts were signed: for assistance in expanding production capacities at the refraction plant to enable it to increase its capacity from 77,000 to 133,000 tonnes; and for the construction of a fourth coking range. This means that, for the first time in 12 years, two new Soviet-Egyptian cooperation projects have appeared.

And the work is not confined to this. The question of the comprehensive modernization of the Helwan metallurgical combine is now under discussion. A group of specialists from a number of Moscow design organizations have returned home from Egypt after presenting the Egyptian side with technical proposals for the first stage of Helwan's modernization for ratification. All were approved by the Egyptians.

The alluminum complex in Naj' Hammadi is working very well, making a profit, and, furthermore, giving the country the currency it needs so much, since a significant proportion of its high-quality output is exported abroad, notably to Western Europe. Talks are now being held, inter alia, on the creation of a sheet-rolling mill in Naj' Hammadi -- it was the Egyptian side that approached us with this request.

Soon a group of our specialists is to arrive in Egypt to study the state of affairs in the Alexandria shipyard, built with the aid of the Soviet Union. The shipyard was commissioned in 1969, and some equipment and technology have now become obsolete, so the Egyptian side has asked us to modernize it. In exchange they are offering us the output from the shipyard -- small tonnage ships and containers -- as well as repair of fishing trawlers. Our experts on site are familiarizing themselves with the prospects for this project."

[Yefremov] What will cooperation bring the two sides?

[Yasenev] At the signing of the protocol settling credit and financial questions last March, the Egyptian leaders stressed their interest in strengthening relations with the USSR. We are actually helping them to set up enterprises which from the backbone of the Egyptian economy. Our partner settles with us not in currency -- as it does with Western countries -- but on the basis of a clearing agreement. We are also prepared to cooperate on barter terms, receiving, for example, aluminum from the Naj' Hammadi plant and using the services of the Alexandria shipyard. This cooperation is also to our advantage. Because in exchange we obtain good quality cotton, textiles, leather goods, and other traditional Egyptian export goods, and also agricultural products, and certain types of raw materials. So there is no question but that our cooperation is mutually beneficial.

[Yefremov] But there are obviously problems?

[Yasenov] Yes, moreover both objective and subjective in past years work on modernizing enterprises has not been done, so that equipment which we supplied 15-20 years ago is scarcely being produced in our country any longer, and the production of many spare parts has been discontinued. So the main problem now is deliveries of spare parts. Our clients complain to us about these questions.

And one more thing: Our specialists are arriving at inopportune times, and there are long delays in organizing replacements and duty tours. This detracts from day-to-day efficiency and creates tensions on site.

But on the whole, I repeat, the prospects for developing Soviet-Egyptian economic and technical cooperation are extremely good.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD232232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Address by Salah al-Din Hasan Basyuni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR, marking Egypt's Revolution Day; from the "Vremya" newscast in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] Dear friends. Egypt is today celebrating the 35th anniversary of the revolution, the revolution led by Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir, which became a milestone at the boundary of two eras: political and economic dependence, and the beginning of independence; the period of foreign military presence on Egyptian territory and the struggle for national liberation, and the creation of an Egyptian society on new foundations in the framework of a socialist transformation. The July revolution passed beyond the borders of Egypt to become the torch of liberation and resistence to colonialism in the Arab world and Africa. For the sake of that, Egypt waged a bitter struggle and was subjected to a military attack.

However, the people's revolution stood its ground, and over many years has confirmed that struggle and freedom are inseparable, and that all peoples' struggles for independence has a single destiny.

The whole world remembers the role played by that revolution in strengthening the foundations of the Nonaligned Movement, in achieving international security and peace, and in implementing the social and economic development of the peoples of the Third World in the framework of a new economic system. The July revolution had enormous significance for the development of constructive relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, as examplified by the Soviet Union's particpation in the creation of the Aswan Dam and the strengthening of Egypt's industry. The Soviet Union supported the Egyptian revolution in the struggle for national liberation and an end to the aggression to which Egypt was subjected. The Egyptian people appreciates the principled stance of the friendly Soviet Union and its support for the right of the Arab people to independence, and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination under the PLO's leadership.

Revolutionary Egypt is continuing its march under the leadership of President Mohammad Husni Mubarak, is deepening democracy, confirming the socialist gains, and continuing its struggle for social and economic development within the framework of the adopted 5-year plans. Today, as before, Egypt advocates a world without a nuclear threat, and peaceful cooperation and security. For that reason, Egypt, like all member states of the Nonaligned Movement, supports the positive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and hopes that the United States and the USSR will reach an accord guaranteeing mankind its legitimate right to life and development.

Soviet-Egyptian relations are developing and deepening on the basis of mutual respect and mutual understanding in the interests of both peoples, international security and peace.

Thank you for your attention.

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION VISITS USSR 19-26 JULY

PM300855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, a delegation of Ba'th Party officials headed by M. Ayyub [name as published], secretary of the Dar'a Ba'th provincial committee, visited the Soviet Union 19-26 July. The Syrian guests had meetings and talks at the Moscow CPSU Obkom, the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and the AUCCTU and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Ba'th Party officials acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience in party organizational work in conditions of restructuring and with party organizations' work in implementing the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions.

U.S. ACTIVITY AT GREENLAND OFFSHORE BASE VIEWED

PM291535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "What the U.S. 'Polar Explorers' Are Doing"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 23 Jul -- Greenland, which has autonomous status within the Kingdom of Denmark, is being used more and more actively by the Americans for militarist purposes. The newspaper LAND OG FOLK reports that the island has become a U.S. base for preparing and carrying out the practical development of submarine detection and antisubmarine warfare [ASW].

Every spring, the newspaper writes, a U.S. expedition works for several months at the Danish Nord Station on the northern coast of Greenland. It pitches camp on the Arctic ice pack approximately 120 km away from the island. The Americans try to camouflage in every possible way the aim of the 60-150-strong group's presence. As Colonel J.V. Knapp, chief of the U.S. Air Base at Thule, stated, it is allegedly a question of "gathering acoustic and oceanographic data."

However, the activity of the U.S. "polar explorers" is not as harmless as the U.S. officer would like to make out. According to LAND OG FOLK information, the expedition participants, who take the most modern equipment with them, are training to detect U.S. submarines passing through the region and are trying to monitor the movements of Soviet missile-carrying submarines. They collaborate with one or two P-3C Orion ASW aircraft based at Thule.

The U.S. military activity on the island, which often passes unnoticed by Greenlanders, is arousing concern among the local authorities. LAND OG FOLK reports that this fall the Landsting (the local parliament) is planning to set up a foreign policy and security committee which will monitor activity at Danish and U.S. military bases.

UK'S THATCHER CITED ON PROSPECTS FOR INF TREATY

PM300805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Soviet Union's Peaceful and Consistent Policy"]

[Text] London, 24 Jul -- We greatly welcome the new Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical nuclear missiles on the basis of the "global double-zero," British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stated in an interview on a BBC news program. The head of the British Government expressed optimism that a corresponding Soviet-U.S. treaty would rapidly be concluded; in her words, only a few details need to be clarified before such an agreement can be reached. However, as is clear from M. Thatcher's statements, she includes among these "details" the problem of the Pershing-1A missiles sited in the FRG, which the U.S. side is striving to retain on West German soil at all costs.

Touching on the major socioeconomic and political transformations taking place in the USSR, the head of the Conservative government recognized their "historic" and "unprecedented" nature. It is a "bold policy deserving every possible support," she said.

UK NEWSPAPER CARRIES CRUISE MISSILE BASE REPORT

LD240326 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] London July 24 TASS -- The United States assumed control over a base in Great Britain specially for the cruise missiles, the DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper reported.

However, the paper went on, the proposal put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the global abolition of medium-range and shorter-range missiles may lead to a situation whereby that base will never be used.

DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that the construction of the base cost 60 million dollars.

UK HARBORING 'WAR CRIMINAL,' REFUSES EXTRADITION

PM271541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Harboring Nazi Criminals"]

[Text] London, 20 Jul -- The British authorities are refusing to extradite to the Soviet Union the hardened war criminal Anthony Gecas who paricipated during the war in the mass murder of civilians in Lithuania and Belorussia.

Although in accordance with a number of international law documents London has pledged to prosecute and punish Nazi stooges, Whitehall is obstinately insisting that no relevant bilateral agreement exists between Britain and the USSR. This was the excuse given by a British Foreign Office spokesman when a correspondent for THE OBSERVER newspaper asked whether Gecas, alias Antanas Gecevicius, now living in Edinburgh (Scotland), would be extradited to the Soviet Union.

The question was no accident. The point is that Scottish television has made a movie which provides documentary evidence of Gecas' crime. The movie will be shown 29 July, but the paper is acquainted with its content. In particular, the movie cites the following statement by a witness to Gecas' involvement in the extermination of Jews in the Minsk ghetto: "Subunit Commander Gecevicius was ordering his soldiers to line up the victims on the edge of a pit and shoot them." According to the witness, Gecas did not confine himself to giving orders, but he personally participated in the killings. Now this butcher, according to THE OBSERVER, is trying to obtain an injunction banning television from showing the movie.

RIGHTWARD SHIFT IN PORTUGUESE ELECTION NOTED

PM241047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column": "Polarization of Forces"]

[Text] Lisbon -- Early elections to the country's unicameral parliament -- the Assembly of the Republic -- and to the European Parliament have taken place in Portugal. Despite the fact that 13 political parties and coalitions fielded candidates, the parliamentary seats were shared among just 5 of them. [paragraph continues]

The preliminary results indicate that the conservative Social Democratic Party (PSD) which received more than 50 percent of the vote has won the elections. The Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] won just over 22 percent of the votes. And some 12 percent of the voters opted for the Democratic Unitary Coalition [CDU] which comprises the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], the "Greens," and the independent democrats.

The extreme right-wing Social Democratic Center Party, which has lost one-half of its voters, and the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), which obtained only some 5 percent of the vote (against around 18 percent at the previous elections), have suffered a serious defeat.

The victory won by the Social Democrats will enable them to form a one-party government.

Assessing the election results, political observers are saying that most voters, tired of the political instability which has rocked the country for many years, have opted for the PSD, which has been in power for the past 18 months. They also mention the favorable economic situation which has prevailed in the country for the past 18 months, the backing for the PSD by national and international financial circles, and also the PSD's extensive control over leading news media, above all television.

The PSD victory was also considerably facilitated by the disunity of the left-wing forces. The clashes between the PSP and the PRD and the antidemocratic bias of the leadership of these parties have undermined the confidence in them of a substantial section of voters.

The CDU also suffered substantial losses. Apart from the general rightward shift of the electoral barometer, the negative impact of extreme left-wing parties which attracted part of the vote of poorly educated workers and peasants has made itself felt. Another serious factor was the breakup, on the eve of the elections, of the former electoral bloc of left-wing forces, the United People's Alliance, from which the Portuguese Democractic Movement withdrew. Assessing the election results, A. Cunhal, PCP secretary general, declared that the CDU will nonetheless continue the struggle for its aims.

And so a new page in Portugal's political life has been started. There is evidence of a further polarization of forces in the country. In the next 4 years conservative circles will be at the helm and, judging by their program, they will continue their offensive against the main gains of the April revolution -- the state sector, the agrarian reform, and the labor legislation. Time will show whether Portuguese democratic forces, having been taught a serious lesson, will be able to overcome the infighting and stand up to the right-wing forces' onslaught.

BRIEFS

SPANISH-SOVIET ENTERPRISE AGREEMENT -- In Spain, the (Roa Papel y Servicios) recycled paper firm recently signed an agreement for the construction in Leningrad of the first mixed Spanish-Soviet enterprise. The chairman of the Spanish firm says he hopes the enterprise will start work at the end of 1989. Its output should satisfy the demands of the Soviet market, and some should be exported to the European market. The USSR could become an important supplier of paper, cardboard, and cellulose to Western Europe and other countries. Many Spanish businessmen wish to cooperate with the USSR and set up mixed enterprises in various branches of the Soviet economy. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jul 87 LD]

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES CUBAN UPRISING

PM291229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cuban Friends' Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 34th anniversary of the [Cuban] National Uprising Day was held 24 July.

R.F. Mirabal Fernandez, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, noted that his country owed many of its achievements to the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance.

F. Rojas, head of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association delegation and rector of Havana University, conveyed warm words of greeting to the Soviet people.

Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

Greetings to Fidel Castro

PM281545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

[Soviet leadership bodies' greetings message to Fidel Castro on Cuban National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the occasion of National Uprising Day we send you, the PCC Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people our warm greetings and cordial congratulations.

The storming of the Moncada barracks was a historic event in the country's life and the precursor of the victorious Cuban revolution, which was a turning point in the anti-imperialist movement and in the Latin American peoples' struggle for freedom and independence.

The revolution awakened the creative energy of Cuba's working masses. The foundations of a new, just society free from exploitation and inequality, opening up broad opportunities for creative labor, were laid in a short time. Despite the bitter imperialist blockade and pressure, the Cuban people, overcoming the difficulties that have arisen, are building up the country's economic potential and strengthening their motherland's defense.

Cuba plays an active role in resolving international problems. Its immutable allegiance to the ideals of peace and progress and its struggle to end the arms race for a political settlement of regional conflicts, for equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation among states, and against the imperialist policy of threats and economic diktat are evaluated highly by the peoples of socialist countries and by all progressive forces of mankind.

Soviet people have sincere, friendly feelings toward their Cuban comrades. The relations between our parties and states founded on the principles of socialist internationalism are characterized by profound mutual understanding and trust. We advocate their further development and the revelation of the rich reserves contained in all-round Soviet-Cuban cooperation.

We wish all you Cuban Communists and your country's working people new successes in implementing the Third PCC Congress decisions, prosperity, and happiness.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

USSR PAPER REVIEWS CUBAN TV SERIES ON CIA

PM291114 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 25 Jul 87 p 7

[Article by TASS correspondent S. Sereda, especially for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: "'Mateo Makes Contact"]

[Text] Havana -- "Our men in Havana" -- that is what they called them at U.S. CIA headquarters in Langley. After Cuban television began to show the documentary series "The CIA War Against Cuba," the U.S. espionage agency had an opportunity to see for itself how mistaken it was....

Anyone who has ever been to Havana doubtless will remember the fine seven-floor glass and concrete building adjacent to the Cuban capital's embankment -- Malecon. This is where the U.S. interest section in Havana is located. Now, after watching the TV series, every Cuban also knows that the whole of the sixth floor of this building is occupied by the CIA "station." It also is known what the U.S. spies do, operating under cover of diplomatic passports. Practically the whole of the first episode of the series "The CIA War Against Cuba" was made with the use of video recordings made available to TV reporters by Cuban state security organs.

...The video camera focuses on U.S. Vice Consul John Joseph Le Bou [as published]. Judging by his T-shirt and shorts, he is about to go to the beach. He gets into a white car and drives it along the streets leading to the suburbs of Havana. Circling around the outskirts of the city, the vice consul emerges on the Aguacate Highway. He stops in a deserted spot and gets out of the car, clutching a small bag. The camera's viewfinder takes a wider view: Le Bou is clearly nervous, agitated, breathing heavily. He is feverishly looking for something in the undergrowth, but without success. Almost despairing, he suddenly notices a deep niche in a nearby concrete wall, looks there, finds a package of some kind, and runs to the car with it.

The TV viewers are, of course, intrigued: What is in the package? An RS-804 radio transmitter capable of transmitting coded intelligence reports from any point in Cuba via a spy satellits direct to CIA headquarters in Langley (Virginia). It costs the CIA approximately $250,000 to order each example of this very complex apparatus, which, when folded, is no bigger than an average-sized box of chocolates. So there is your vice consul representing U.S. interests in Havana....

The dispassionate voice of the announcer: "From the time of the opening of the U.S. interest section in Havana in September 1977, more than 100 CIA officers have worked there, permanently and temporarily. Of the 13 staffers currently accredited to the mission, four are agents of the U.S. spy agency. Their names: Clayton L. Kouort, David F. Koppersuit, Dwayne T. Evans, and Donald Shion [names as published]." [paragraph continues]

On 8 July, GRANMA published photos of almost all the CIA agents who had appeared in Havana with diplomatic passports -- the photos took up two pages....

After seeing the first episode of the series "The CIA War Against Cuba," many people were struck by the high quality of the videotapes recording the dirty work of U.S. "diplomats." Indeed, some of the films are shot in such a way that you can see every movement of the CIA agents as they put radio transmitters, code books, Cuban money, and other espionage accessories into their hiding places or extract something from them. How did the Cuban state security organs manage to find out about these hiding places?

...Juan Luis Acosta, age 43, captain in the Cuban fishing fleet, recruited by the CIA in 1974 at the Rompeolas Hotel in Las Palmas (Canary Islands), code name "Angel." He was recruited personally by Albert Allen Morris [name as published], leader of the CIA "covert" group in Spain. Langley finally acknowledged him as "our man in Havana." "Angel" was tested three times on a "lie detector" -- once in Guyana and twice in Spain. His wife, Teresa Martinez, a worker at the Ministry of the Fishing Industry, is also a CIA agent, code name "Mayte" [as published].

Once the TV viewers no longer doubt that they are indeed looking at a U.S. intelligence agent who has been "found out" and caught red-handed, they learn new information about Juan Luis Acosta. It turns out that he is not only "Angel," but also "Mateo" -- an employee of the Cuban state security organ since the mid-sixties, who played a highly dangerous and difficult game with U.S. intelligence for 13 years, and won.

It becomes clear in the next episode that the CIA also was deeply mistaken about another of its "men in Havana" -- Antonio Garcia Urquiola, captain on the Cuban Mambisa Shipping Enterprise. CIA officer "Roberto" recruited him in Amsterdam in 1978, giving him the code name "Alejandro." The veteran of the U.S. intelligence service had to pay dearly for his mistake when it emerged that "Alejandro" took part in the fighting at Playa Giron, and in the Cuban state security organs, of which Antonio Garcia Urquiola has been an employee since 1966; he was called "Aurelio." Both "agents," in long years of "work" for the CIA, sent hundreds of coded reports to Langley and to the U.S. interest section in Havana. It is not hard to guess how and by whom they were compiled. What was the U.S. spy agency interested in? First and foremost, everything connected with the protection and routes for trips by Fidel Castro. "Alejandro" was asked for information on the possible reaction to Fidel Castro's "violent death."

"Angel" was asked by the"center" for agents' reports on the Cuban Army: the number of military military units, their location, and arms, and information on Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the military sphere and the international aid given by Cuba to Angola. The CIA also was very interested in the territorial formations of the people's militia.

It was extremely difficult for "Mateo" and "Aurelio" not only to fulfill the roles of CIA agents, but also to conceal their true political convictions, and conceal them from everyone, including relatives, friends, colleagues, and neighbors.

The CIA transferred to "Alejandro's" bank account a total of some $120,000, and "Angel, too, "earned" a substantial sum, which only just "failed to total" $100,000. To not ruin things, during their years of "service" for Langley they constantly had to pretend that this money was the most important thing in their lives....

"Because of my age, I could not take part either in the rebel movement in the Sierra Maestra Mountains, or in the fighting at Playa Giron, and my work did not allow me to fulfill any internationalist mission," Juan Luis Acosta said in an interview after the series was shown. "Only service in the state security organs gave me the opportunity to make a contribution to our common cause of revolution, and I am proud of it."

The TV series "The CIA War Against Cuba" was brilliant, documentary confirmation of the breadth of the scale of U.S. espionage and subversive operations against Cuba and of how grossly Washington flouts the generally acknowledged norms of interstate relations.

This series could consist of a huge number of episodes if you were to start counting the events to be shown from January 1959, when detachments of rebels from the "26 July Movement" entered Havana. What crimes were then committed by the notorious "cloak and dagger knights" of the U.S. spy agency! The organization of the U.S. mercenaries' invasion at Playa Giron, the constant drawing up of plans for attempts on the lives of Cuban leaders, bacteriological warfare, the terrorist act against the Cubana de Aviacion aircraft off the coast of Barbados, as a result of which 73 people were killed -- that is only an extremely short list of potential episodes in the series "The CIA War Against Cuba."

... After the names of the CIA agents working at the U.S. interest section in Havana had become known, a group of Cuban TV commentators managed to reach one of them on the telephone, press attache Donald Shion. "What can you say about the TV series?" they asked him. The answer was the traditional U.S. reply: "No comment."

But perhaps Shion is right, and comment is superfluous?...

MOSCOW TV ON ALLEGED 1963 CIA OPERATIONS IN ECUADOR

LD281415 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1844 GMT 27 Jul 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] I would like to tell you now about one of the CIA operations, the account of which was supplied some time ago by former CIA agent Philip Agee in his interview to the Cuban newspaper GRANMA. It took place in 1963 in Ecuador, where Agee served at a local CIA station at the time. Through the tapping of telephone conversations, CIA agents came to know that a new opposition political group had emerged in that country, Ecuador, and that one of its leaders -- his name was (Flores) -- went on a visit to Havana. It would be appropriate to recall at this stage that in 1963, 4 years since the victory of the Cuban revolution, Washington, which by that time had broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba, sought to bring other Latin American countries to do the same by hook or by crook in order to encircle the young revolutionary republic in a dense isolation ring, or even a blockade.

Some governments, in particular that of Juan Carlos Arosemena, then president of Ecuador, opposed that pressure, and it was to overcome that opposition that the CIA resorted to the vile trick which was recounted by Agee.

Thus, while the Ecuadorean (Flores) was in Havana, at the CIA headquarters in Ecuador Agee and his colleagues forged a document allegedly compiled on behalf of an Ecuadorean organization.

The document expressed gratitude to Havana for money, assistance, and military training, and supply of weapons. That fabrication, botched up on a tiny bit of paper, was packed into a tube of toothpaste which subsequently was handed over to the chief of Ecuadorean Customs at the airport, and when (Flores') luggage was being inspected on his arrival from Havana, that tube was inconspicuously planted in his suitcase, found -- on the spot, naturally -- by a customs official. An arrest and scandal ensued, the forged document, naturally, got into the papers, Ecuadorean generals started pressuring President Arosemena, and the latter -- he had no choice -- decided to break diplomatic relations with Cuba, motivating it by the proved -- well, we have just seen how they were proved -- facts of Cuban interference in the internal affairs of Ecuador.

That was and is the manner of acting of the gentlemen of fortune from Langley, the CIA spy masters. Take yesterday's, today's, or tomorrow's newspapers and you will be sure to find footprints of that firm, be it in the resounding gun salvoes in Afghanistan, or at the Nicaraguan-Honduran border, in the flight of a U.S. spy aircraft over this or that small country, in the way this or that political figure was compromised, in intrigues and machinations, putsches, arsons, murders, catastrophes that take place in various countries of the world yesterday, today, and tomorrow. For instance, at the moment you are seeing footage of a fuel depot which was set on fire in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto in 1983. That was also done by the hand of the CIA. [video shows oil tanks on fire]

It has become known in the past few days -- reported by THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER -- that when the "Iran-Contras" operation was conducted, the Reagan administration again used a secret spy subversion group as a strike force. Its activities were not limited to the organization of deliveries for the Nicaraguan contras, as had been though in the past. According to THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, the U.S. commandos engaged in direct combat activities with Sandinist forces on Nicaraguan territory at least twice.

In general, it should be admitted that Irangate has become, perhaps, the most typical of the CIA shady transactions. One also can consider Irangate as one of the most spectacular flops. Since everything has to be paid for in this life, new CIA Director William Webster has just launched a purge. That does not mean, of course, that the gentlemen from Langley are frightened, confused, or repentant. Naturally not. Reshuffling is taking place in the ranks, the heads of those guilty of most serious blunders are falling, but they also are being replaced by new people, apparently more experienced and likewise more dangerous.

GORBACHEV TALKS WITH ZELENOGRAD CITIZENS

LD292330 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] [Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the scientific center of the electronics industry, in the town of Zelenograd, near Moscow. Accompanying Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev were Comrades Zaykov, Talyzin, and Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and other senior officials from party and local soviet bodies. There was a conversation with the workers at the entrance of the enterprise. [video shows group led by Gorbachev and Raisa Gorbacheva coming out of the entrance, with Marchuk, Zaykov, and Talyzin among those seen. Gorbachev stops just outside the entrance to talk to the crowd.]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Well, I am very glad to be here for the first time. I travel around a lot and I have often been in your area. However, this is the first time I've been here.

[Unidentified woman] What is your impression?

[Gorbachev] I would put my impression like this: There is too much that one needs to know to be able to judge you; I do not know much about your industry. But I do understand some things, from the point of view of the country's requirements, from the point of view of the needs of the economy from your industry, and you are at the top of the industry, in the vanguard.

We are not satisfied with the way the microelectronics is developing, but we are not satisifed in a good way. It is developing rapidly, but it needs to do so even more rapidly. So, I will tell you what you are doing is exceptionally important, both for technology and science, and for the advancement of the country. Without you, there will be no advancement of the country. Without you, there will be no advancement, in the sense of scientific and technological progress. There are a few industries that have to give a second wind to our machine building, and it has to continue into the whole national economy. So what you are doing is very, very, very -- as many verys as you like -- very important and necessary.

Do you know what has pleased me? First, the fact that you have, in recent years, drastically pulled up the standard, although we are still behind, we are behind. But what has pleased me most -- and this is perhaps on completing my acquaintance with what is happening here in our, in this industry, particularly in computer technology, but in electronics, too, which is somewhat broader -- I am pleased that the propsects are very good; what has been done is very good, a breakthrough is possible and will come here. So, my impression is good from this point of view. There is a great deal of work to be done today. The weak points, where they exist, are clear, and there is a good idea of what has to be done in the near future in order to reach the world standard, to be no worse; and in some things you are already at a higher standard than other countries. So I must say right away that I have a good impression.

[Unidentifed man] [Question indistinct]

[Gorbachev] And now for the second part. There is production, science, and technology, and the second part is how you live. Production has gained strength, science has developed, and the town has grown. As for social development, at one time Zelanograd was very respectable, and it remains so today, but it has started to fall behind, in the sense of development as a town, of people's living conditions. So there are problems, particularly with housing, and from the point of view, as you said, of supply, these problems exist. We have agreed that we will look into these with the Moscow Gorkom and the State Planning Committee, not only what we want from you in the sense of science and technology, but also what you need so that, so to speak, you can work and achieve a greater return. So I ask you to put your heart into it: These are the very years when we must come through.

We have it all -- and this is not just a phrase, I can say that with confidence now. If we are critical of ourselves so that the feathers fly, as no one has ever criticized us before -- in the West, the East, or anywhere -- then it is because we are strong. We are strong. We will withstand this criticism, too, and the people will withstand it, and the party will withstand it, but we cannot be content with what we have built up. Everyone must restructure themselves, and there is nothing to panic about.

We must react to criticism like this: The good things that we have no one will take from us; but as for the bad things, we must get rid of them, in all affairs, in all affairs -- human, industrial, social -- in everything. In general, we have traditions that are very strong among the people, and they must be [word indistinct] Living at others' expense has developed; placid inertia has developed; chatter has developed; demagogy has developed somewhat; old, familiar indolence has developed somewhat and put down roots -- none of that is for us.

Look at what we raised this country up from and brought up to such a standard -- all those generations managed to do this while living in different conditions, and they were less well educated, less well intellectually prepared, and less well equipped than we are today. So, we, the present generation, must say our bit, and already I feel that the people have set about it soundly. I like the fact that changes are taking place in technology -- look at this work and these workplaces, and how they are changing. That is good. But we must have different productivity; once we have productivity, then we shall find the potential to make full use of and to put into operation the capacity that has been created -- that is the first thing.

The second thing is this: It will provide the opportunity, where it is necessary and appropriate, to introduce two or three shifts but with appropriate concern for people on this second or third shift. It can only be done this way, and not simply a case of today one shift, and two tomorrow, with nothing having been thought through -- neither in the town nor for the organization, without any attention. But the main thing is that we will release people so that the service sector can develop -- just look at what a neglected state it is in. So, we cannot go down the path of having any people out of work, and we will act accordingly.

But the fact that, the fact that we will not have a situation where grabbers receive too much and give orders, because we do not have enough people everywhere, and start dictating conditions, so to speak -- well, an end will be put to self-seeking behavior. There is no doubt about that. But I think we all have an interest in this. You see it among our builders: If you do not conclude a contract for 12, I will not do it; I will go off to another foreman. Then you get inflated pay and bonuses, padded figures, and crimes. We do not give money for nothing. What use is money if it is not backed up by changes in the goods production sector? Then it is a worthless scrap of paper. To whom is it any good? We have paid out a very great deal of money that has not been earned. What a huge administrative apparatus we have -- 18 million directorates. We do not need such an apparatus.

[Unidentified man] But how is it going to be reduced?

[Gorbachev] For instance, we have combined, we have now combined four ministries and created two. Agricultural machine building is just one example. We have combined agricultural machine building with... [video shows Gorbachev gesturing toward Zaykov]

[Zaykov] ...Machine building for animal husbandry.

[Gorbachev] ...Machine building for animal husbandry, and 760 people have been cut. It is necessary to employ more people in production, services, and science, in order to provide a national income, so to speak.

[Zaykov] Heavy machine building, power machine building. [video shows Gorbachev facing a crowd of people, flanked by Zaykov, Raisa Gorbacheva, and a group of unidentified men; Marchuk is seen briefly]

[Gorbachev] Why does a workers collective, when it is run on the basis of financial autonomy and manages its own processes, you see, why does it need these supervisors and overseers? What are they needed for? They are not needed and we have already seen, as the people themselves have shown, they manage themselves very well.

[Unidentified man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, in our department they reduced the number of bosses and everything went very well.

[Gorbachev] Comrades, the most important thing, the one thing necessary is not to get excited and make a fuss so that no silly mistakes are made. Otherwise everyone will start to get worried and they will say: We do not need this restructuring if this is what it is like. No! If we are to do everything, it must be done seriously. Go on and on doing it without retreating. Then everything will change. A start must be made with the workers collective. People at the top must come down to meet them. They must come down from the top.

We will try out everything and develop everything. Comrades, there is no need to fear. We must seek things more courageously and try things out more courageously. Our people have accumulated such a large amount of intellect, potential, and responsibility that we are acting boldly and confidently. If we make a mistake, what of it? The biggest mistake was when nothing was being done and when we wrote off billions of roubles of national income.

[Unidentified woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, many thanks to you for your improvement of society and for the spur you have given it.

[Gorbachev] Thank you. Well, I think that we have started an improvement. It is still necessary to achieve a total improvement.

[Unidentified woman] It is already noticeable, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Gorbachev] Thank you.

[Unidentified woman] We wish you the very best of health.

[Gorbachev] The most important thing will be your support, by doing your job properly here in Zelenograd in the front line of the struggle for technical progress and for acceleration. I wish you success.

[Unidentified female] Thank you, come again. [video shows Raisa shaking the hand of a young girl; crowd applauding; cut to Gorbachev and Raisa walking past large black cars toward a crowd of people] [end recording]

[Announcer] Beside the Palace of Culture there was a conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the inhabitants of Zelenograd.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] We are going over there. [video shows Gorbachev smiling, pointing] Well, you know, even though you do a lot for the country, even more is needed.

[Crowd] We will do it.

[Gorbachev] Because we are moving forward and so more is needed. Without you, without machine tool building, without electrical equipment, without instrument building there will be no progress, no progress. Therefore, you should remember that we also must take it into account and help you. The cadres exist. There is a good scientific potential [words indistinct].

We hope that things will not go badly for you. I will say this: If we all have more discipline, more order, better attitudes toward each other and to the cause; if we have an atmosphere that is open, decent, and respectful, this is precisely what will change us. This is what mankind needs.

People say: Control is necessary, this and that are necessary. But who should do this? If we are to count on controllers, then we will have to increase that apparatus even more. But we have to do it through democracy, through the people participating in everything. This is the main guarantee of control and against all outrages. For the people see everything and know everything, and will not allow them. No controller can save anything if the people do not know about everything. That is why we need glasnost. People must know. Then there will be order.

But why, in our country -- the country of the working people, of the authority of the working people -- should we have some closely guarded secrets from the people? There are state secrets that must be kept so that they are not exploited by anyone. But, in principle, in normal matters to do with life... [video shows crowd clapping; shouts: Thank you.] [end recording]

[Announcer] Then Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Zelenograd department store. In a conversation with customers and with the town's trade workers, questions were touched on concerning an improvement of the variety and quality of goods. Shortcomings in trade were discussed.

[Begin recording] [video shows Grobachev and entourage inside shop] [passage indistinct]

[Gorbachev, addressing two clerks in shoe department] Well, we will get some information from these two. What are you criticized for by shoppers? Are there any shortages of particular types of shoes?

[Clerk] What sorts of shoes? Well, women's fashion shoes. [video shows Gorbachev and entourage leaving shop, cut to wall sign saying: School Production Unit, shots of children assembling electronic articles] [end recording]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev also took a look at the work of the school production unit.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev, entering room with others] Hello there, kids!

[Children, rising to their feet] Hello!

[Gorbachev] So, you have come to earn some money, have you?

[Children] Yes.

[Gorbachev, addressing girl] Are you on vacation from school?

[Girl] Yes.

[Gorbachev] What year are you?

[Girl] Eight [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] What is your name?

[Girl] Natasha.

[Gorbachev] Well, how is it going, Natasha?

[Girl] It is going well.

[Gorbachev] What are you doing right now?

[Girl] [passage indistinct]

[First unidentified man] They go for export. [video shows Raisa Gorbacheva handing Gorbachev an electronic clock]

[Raisa Gorbacheva] Mikhail Sergeyevich, look, they make those clocks we saw. They cost R23.

[First man] They are clocks, alarm clocks. They are R23 in the shops.

[Second unidentified man] R23. It is difficult to get them.

[Gorbachev] Is it interesting, kids? I remember when I was at school, [words indistinct] we also all worked and it was interesting. What is the point of sitting around doing nothing? You no doubt have your own plans, and you also probably (?give something) to your Mom and Dad. Then it is interesting in itself. How many hours a day do you work?

[Girl] Four hours.

[First man] What is the pay, Natasha?

[Girl] [Words indistinct]

[First man] Do you tell your mother?

[Girl] Of course!

[Raisa Gorbacheva] Of course she does!

[First man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, at our production unit we have an established acceptance rate of 99.3 percent on first submission. We at first thought about reducing this rate. But no, we decided to leave it. Over the last few months, starting in about February, when we began to operate on a stable basis, having opened in October, our acceptance rate on first submission has been 99.7, 99.6, 99.8 and we have even had 100 percent.

[Gorbachev] Kids, you tell your parents what your percentage for acceptance at first submission is! I bet theirs is lower!

Now I want to ask them something. Kids, have you been following the restructuring, have you found out what it is all about?

[Children] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Yes? And is everything clear? Are the main points clear?

[Unidentified boy] Yes, it is clear.

[Gorbachev] Do you have any questions? Do you have arguments in class?

[Unidentified boy] Yes, we argue in political information classes.

[Gorbachev] What is your name?

[Unidentified boy] I am Misha.

[Gorbachev] So, Misha, [words indistinct] are you confused?

[Raisa] No, he is just trying to remember!

[Gorbachev] And he is trying to pick what is most important. Kids, what questions do you want to ask me?

[Second unidentified boy] Could a radio club be built for us?

[Gorbachev] Here?

[Second boy] Yes, here in Zelenograd. [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] (?Why do they not organize a club for the kids?)

[Third, unidentified boy] They have been promising to build us a pioneers palace for a very long time now. We only have one floor, the third one here, and that is all.

[Gorbachev] If they are not going to build a pioneers palace, why do they not at least build a house of technology, a house of science and technology for young people? A house of technology for young people is needed. [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You know, everything that we are now putting into motion -- what we call restructuring -- well, we will perhaps manage to work for a few years more on it, but all the rest of you will have to shoulder this later. So it is all for you, generally speaking. Prepare yourselves. Develop your muscles. And do not forget to develop your potential, otherwise it will not do -- muscles are not enough if you want to cope with modern technology and modern life. So it is a good thing that you are studying here and gaining experience. Well, I can see that we are not going to have a proper conversation -- there are too many of us. All the best to you. Learn to do your work. It is good output, it is good, and necessary, too. Good-bye. [end recording]

[Children] Good-bye.

[Video shows Gorbachev and entourage preparing to leave room]

TATAR 'EXTREMISTS' DEMONSTRATE IN PUSHKIN SQUARE

LD300734 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- A group of extremists from among Crimean Tatars staged a demonstration with incendiary slogans in Pushkin Square in the centre of Moscow today.

The actions designed to whip up passions around the so called "Crimean Tatar question" are continuing for several days already. On July 27 the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko received a group of Tatars and informed them that a commission had been set up to study the entire set of problems raised in petitions by citizens from among Crimean Tatars. The commission will thoroughly study their wishes and draw up relevant proposals. It was noted that all attempts to put pressure on state bodies could only impede the commission's work.

But despite this attempt to heat up the situation are continuing, said Petr Bogdanov, head of Moscow's main directorate of internal affairs, "It is easy to see that a show intended for Moscow correspondents is being staged. In Red Square, for instance, some of the Crimean Tatars placed their children on the cobblestones covered with newspapers and demonstratively fed them with bread that they cut right on the stones. This utter farce was intended to be filmed as an illustration of the "callousness of the authorities". We had to invite Moscow's chief sanitary doctor to persuade the gathering to spare the health of the children".

Traffic was impeded in the central part of the city.

TASS: MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI EXAMINES TATAR ISSUE

LD291155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1115 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul TASS -- The relations between nationalities call for permanent and close attention, writer Sergey Baruzdin writes in MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI. That must be remembered by any country, above all by one as multinational as the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the writer notes, problems that were rather ignored, have been accumulating, exacerbating, and sometimes taking ugly shape.

Recently, the situation has been improving; the light of glasnost reaches into all dark recesses, all narrow areas which we inherited from the past. The issue of Crimean Tatars is one such area.

"We knew that the issue existed, it worried many, but it was not normal to talk about it openly," Baruzdin writes.

Presently the silence has been broken, the writer goes on to say. An authoritative state commission has been set up, which is charged with considering the issue of (?Crimean Tatars) [passage indistinct]

A group of representatives of Crimean Tatars was received by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"The more I think about the situation that has come about, the clearer I see how complicated it is," the article says "There are now 2.5 million people of different nationalities living in the Crimea. They probably have to be asked as well what sort of fate they see for the Crimea."

It is clear that in any event responsibility, balancing, and time are required. It is impossible to resolve the matter hastily, at one stroke, as some hotheads are suggesting. An extremist approach can only hamper an objective examination of the matter. Unfortunately there are among the Crimean Tatars people who do not want to face the real facts and are committing rash acts which run counter to the spirit of true internationalism, Sergey Baruzdin stressed.

FORMER CHERNOBYL OFFICIALS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS

LD291348 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] A court in Chernobyl has announced its verdict on those responsible for the accident at the nuclear power plant in April of 1986. It found the plant's former director, Viktor Bryukhanov, Chief Engineer Nikolay Fomin, and Deputy Chief Engineer Anatoliy Dyatlov guilty of violating safety engineering rules as a result of which one of the reactors was damaged. The court sentenced each of the men to 10 years in corrective labor camps. Three other employees were sentenced to 5, 3, and 2 years in prison.

The accident at the nuclear power plant resulted in 31 deaths and in great material losses. More than 100,000 people had to be evacuated from the 30-km zone surrounding the plant. The damaged reactor had to be encased in impenetrable concrete. The plant's current director, Mikhail Umanets, has said in connection with the concluded trial that the tragedy could have been avoided if the officials running the plant at that time had realized the simple truth that life demands a responsible attitude to it. The work connected with eliminating the consequences of the accident demonstrated the heroism of the Soviet people, who accepted a challenge no one had ever faced before, Umanets said in an interview for our correspondent.

COMPARISON OF CPSU CC RESOLUTION ON FOOD SUPPLIES

WA300917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 July carries in its Second Edition on page 1 an unattributed report on the CPSU Central Committee resolution on food supplies. The PRAVDA report, entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee: On the Work of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Tsentrosoyuz, and Local Party, Soviet, and Economic Organs in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1013 of 21 August 1986 'On Measures To Improve the Supply of Fruit and Vegetable Products and Potatoes to the Population of the Cities of Moscow and Leningrad,'" has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 7, 8, revealing the following variations:

Page R 7, paragraph one, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: of Consumers Cooperatives, other ministries and departments, and party, soviet, and economic organs of the cities of Moscow (adding passage)

Page R 8, paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: Council of Ministers -- priority deliveries of high (changing "priority" to read "immediate")

Page R 8, paragraph five, penultimate and last lines read in PRAVDA: of trade enterprises and organizing their work.

The (rewording)

SVERDLOVSK MILITIA COLONEL APOLOGIZES TO STUDENTS

PM281455 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 23 July carries on page 1 an 850-word Sverdlovsk-datelined report entitled "Obliged to Apologize" by I. Tsalkovskiy, party committee deputy secretary in charge of ideological work at the Ural state university named for A.M. Gorkiy.

The report focuses on a Ural university students May Day procession during which banners reading "Expel careerists from the party and the Komsomol!" were seized by militiamen. Colonel G. Pervukhin, deputy chief of the Sverdlovsk city internal affairs administration, the responsible official, was later "obliged to publicly apologize to the students for his incorrect actions" after the issue had been discussed and decided by the university party committee. The latter's stand received the "full support" of the CPSU Gorkom. This, the author declares, is an example of glasnost in action and is intended to deter "high-handed methods of leadership." It is also pointed out that under glasnost party workers must be ready to deal with "unusual situations" that would most likely never thave occured even a short while back or, if they had, would have been dismissed bureaucratically rather than discussed.

ANTIEMBEZZLEMENT OFFICIAL DESCRIBES NEW MEASURES

LD242227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] At the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs today, the usual briefing took place for Soviet journalists concerning problems of protecting socialist property. This is what our correspondent was told by Major General Konstantin Vasilyevich Kosterin, first deputy chief of the Main Administration for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation [BKHSS]:

[Begin recording] Many things are currently changing in industry and in individual enterprises regarding evaluation of the final results of work, remuneration of labor, bilateral deliveries, and so on. In view of this, one of the current main tasks of the officials of our administration and offices of the BKHSS is comprehending the new processes in the economy as quickly as possible and working out measures to prevent dishonest people from discrediting restructuring.

We have already taken the first steps in this direction. Draft recommendations have already been compiled to subordinate offices for the purpose of averting negative phenomena by consumer cooperatives and state trade. Measures are being sought to forestall embezzlement in the agro-industrial complex and other sectors of the national economy. In a number of ministries and departments working groups have been set up jointly with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs which are drafting proposals to increase the protection of socialist property, primarily of a preventive nature, and the execution of these proposals is being jointly organized.

We are also changing the approach to the organization of work in order to detect embezzlement. In the most crime-prone sectors of the national economy, after detection of group embezzlement, we go further and work right throgh the whole sector.

Take as an example the criminal cases of embezzlement by fraudulent accounting of the cotton crop for Uzbekistan: After the first case appeared, it was decided to check the whole cotton sector. In the past 2 years in the Uzbek SSR, internal affairs bodies have completed more than 200 cases in which 168 chairmen of kolkhozes and directors of cotton ginning works, and 14 officials, together with others, were brought to justice. The fraudulent accounting of 208,000 tonnes of cotton resulted in the heads of the farms stealing R73 million.

The discovery and prosecution of crime in the cotton growing sector forced us to take a fresh look at the organization of the work of BKHSS offices, including its main administration. The utilization of elements of economic analysis in combination with other data made it possible to catch negative tendencies in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex too. At the same time, we realize that criminal law measures alone cannot solve the problem of protecting socialist property. So, officials of the BKHSS are committed to the pursuit of full financial autonomy, contract forms of organization of labor in stockbreeding and at processing enterprises.

It should also be noted that we have begun to make wider use of economic methods of combating crime as being the most effective ones, that is, closing the channels and loopholes for the perpetration of embezzlement, bribery, and other crimes.

A number of the proposals that have been worked out or that we have prepared have been submitted to the appropriate authorities or to ministries and departments. These include one on uniting the enterprises of the motor servicing industry into a single all-stage system having the functions of client for the manufacture and distribution of all spare parts for cars on the market. The creation of a single checking and inspection apparatus and other proposals are being worked out, and we hope positive solutions.

For a number of industrial ministries which use alcohol in large quantities the technology for such purposes has, on our initiative, been revised and the standards have been tightened for enterprises' expenditure. As a result, its use been decreased by more than 2 million liters. [ending recording]

LATVIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST CRITICIZES GORBACHEV

AU291150 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Vienna -- Latvian human rights activist Rolands Silaraups has called the current democratization policy of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev a "deception of the West." Silaraups, who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship and has been staying in Vienna since the beginning of this week, said this at a news conference on Tuesday [28 July]. Little has changed in Latvia under Moscow's new policy, he stated. The suppression of the Latvians and the Russification policy are continuing, and there are still dozens of political prisoners.

He does not want to accept it as a sign of change under Gorbachev that together with activists from the Latvian human rights group "Helsinki 86" he was able to organize the largest ever political demonstration in Soviet Latvia in Riga on 14 June this year, with about 500 persons taking part. "If the authorities had not permitted the rally, the West would have realized that Moscow's democratization policy is a farce."

As a consequence of his involvement in the demonstration, which was staged to commemorate the 35,000 Latvians who were deported by the Soviets on 14 July 1941, of whom only 10 percent returned, he was finally stripped of his citizenship. Since other members of the "Helsinki 86" human rights group have been arrested or drafted, further activities of the group are not likely to take place for the time being.

MOLODAYA GVARDIYA EDITORIAL STANCE CRITICIZED

PM280930 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 25 Jul 87 p 6

[Unattributed article under the rubric "In Place of a Rejoinder": "When the 'Rhythms of Feeling Pulsate'..."]

[Text] Strange things are happening in the editorial office of the central youth journal MOLODAYA GVARDIYA. Nothing in life pleases it. The journal confines itself to specific and very idiosyncratically interpreted questions of literary and paraliterary life. In its pages this phenomenon is explained, rather inconsistently, in terms of "painful doubts at seeing what is being done and how it is being done, in our life in general and in literary life in particular." These muddy perceptions are gnawing away at the journal's editorial office. With such melancholy sentiments, "how can one avoid falling into despair or despondency?.." the deputy chief editor asks readers in the July 1987 issue. Life is passing you by...

So it is hardly surprising that the reader finds in the journal's pages no serious, intelligent discussion of the creative work of young poets and prose writers or pithy correspondence with readers who write to the editorial office with questions concerning young people.

There are more surprising things too. Fulfilling their international duty, servicemen belonging to the Komsomol have displayed heroism and valor in Afghanistan. In other publications there have been sketches, poems, stories, and novels with the young internationalist servicemen as their heroes. But MOLODAYA GVARDIYA does not seem to have noticed this topic. The journal did not want to notice this feat. It was silent in 1980, silent in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984. Only under great pressure from the public did it print a rather short story in 1985.

Various "explanations" are offered for this attitude toward topical themes which are important to young people. "...You sit down to write, but somehow things do not seem to go right... It is painful to admit it, but an oppressive feeling of uncertainty sometimes stops you in mid-word." In short, the editorial office wallows in introspection like a nervous young lady. And admits it.

What has so confused the MOLODAYA GVARDIYA journalists? What has plunged them into despondency and brought on this attack of anemia?

The author of the article will help us to find the answers. Indeed, here is the answer. "The paradox is that many people come out against the restructuring... under the banner of restructuring." And he is right. There are plenty of words about restructuring in the article, they are scattered here and there, relevantly and irrelevantly, but neither the content of the journal nor the form of presentation of material has undergone any changes over the last 18 months to 2 years, or has been marked by any innovations.

Why not? It seems that the life-giving changes have yet to "penetrate" the consciousness or rouse the feelings of the editorial office. Or else people here do not want these changes, because their familiar places and established forms suit them. Or have they, as it appears, fallen firmly in love with the methods of "cross-fertilization," as the author of the article tactfully calls the age-old mechanism of "reciprocal services," whereby, for instance, MOLODAYA GVARDIYA's chief editor printed his novels and stories in the old OGONEK, while OGONEK's editor correspondingly published his verse novel in MOLODAYA GVARDIYA?

And another cause of the "confusion" is thrust down our throats -- the evil one: "It is as if the Devil is standing at your shoulder and whispering behind his hand: 'You are wasting your efforts, they will not print it...'" The author is not joking -- the humor in the journal is negligible; these are serious people, committed materialists. And they like to frighten people. The reader and themselves. "The monster is fat, mean, huge, hundred-jawed, and barking" -- they threaten us with the classical quotation, and also with their own patter -- "force of evil, force of darkness."

Continually asking questions of the global, panic-stricken type: "...What are things coming to?" and "What is happening in our country?" and unable to answer them, the editorial office painstakingly seeks a "criminal" in the other central publications. In the same July issue it delivered a lengthy sermon addressed to a large number of central newspapers and journals. And it severely reprimanded all of them.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA caught it for daring to express opinions which do not coincide with MOLODAYA GVARDIYA's opinion; the journal OKTYABE was reprimanded because "in recent years it has lost the polemical, aggressive approach it had under Kochetov;" the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI was mercilessly exposed as a provocateur organ operating by Jesuitical methods: "Is not this being done in order to create artificially new 'dissidents' and then deal with them?"

In a word, there were fair shares for everyone. Only the first, like OGONEK, for instance, were allotted whole strings of malicious passages one after the other, while NEDELYA got only a mention in the general list of press organs not to the liking of the "young guards" ["molodogvardeyskaya"] host.

Once the article's author has chosen unsubstantiated attacks as his method, there is no stopping him. He accuses, say, the press, or a particular organ, of tendentiousness and factionalism, of "cunningly undermining timeless values," of attempting to demonstrate the "infertility of the spiritual and material culture of the pre-Soviet era" of blasphemous mockery of "national originality," and of other mortal sins. The lexicon of these accusations is painfully reminiscent of the terminology used by those "uninvited champions of the popular spirit" whom the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recently wrote about.

And, as always, the author of this terrifying invective cites not a single confirmation of his accusations, not one argument to substantiate his calumnies. Instead, there are elementary distortions, untruths, and abuse ("fuss and bother," "mischievous phrases," "support for the untalented," "pushing of mediocre manuscripts," "patronage for mediocrities published previously," "administering dressings-down" (!), "latter-day Nabokov-mania," and so forth).

Incidentally, a word about "Nobokov-mania." If you are looking for overstated raptures about Nabokov, you can find them most easily in Oleg Mikhaylov's foreword to the novel "The Defense" ["Zashchita Luzhina"], published in the journal MOSKVA (No 12, 1986). This foreword contains a very strange lament over "steadily more meager (through the impossibility of an influx of fresh forces and young blood) Russian literature abroad," against which background Nabokov, in O. Mikhaylov's opinion, was a "really extraordinary, unique phenomenon."

We are not against polemics, which are only natural in the conditions of the development of democracy and glasnost; we are not even against a youth journal's entering into debate with a CPSU Central Committee newspaper, but if you are going to read stern lectures to other people, you yourself must have the moral right to do so. This is an essential condition for decent people, for party journalists.

The irony of the present situation is exacerbated by the fact that these lessons are being read by a journal led by people whose careers flourished precisely during the stagnant years, people who were showered with awards, including the highest awards, titles (the journal's leader received four prizewinning titles in succession), and excessive honorariums.

Why should people like these change their accustomed, convenient, very comfortable way of life? Why should they want renewal, restructuring? Why should they be eager to oust complimentary criticism from literary life?

True to its chosen scheme, the editorial office simply divides writers into two camps, "ours" and "outsiders," honorable and dishonorable. And the honorable are supposedly being persecuted like the early Christians in the Roman catacombs, while the dishonorable enjoy everything on the literary Olympus. Whom does it have in mind? "Labels of antihistoricism have been pinned onto the honest writers...," they have been set upon by "a whole cohort of critics who utterly deny writers any artistic merit solely because in their works you find the words: party, socialism, Lenin..."

But that is not all. It seems that the brotherhood of writers is subject to further classification It is here broken down into categories, classes, and subdivisions. The "young guards" system of seniority is strictly adhered to in this hierarchical classification. Those who are "at the top" and share the editorial office's views are declared to be "recognized authorities among the people, a little bit lower there are the ranks of "people of 'mechanical' or functional thinking," and at the bottom there are all but the plebes, writers who are only capable of "carrying suitcases (obviously for certain members of the editorial collegium -- editor's note), zealously and devotedly performing, serving, satisfying, conforming." They are apparently valued for their readiness to "satisfy" and "conform." And then our author gives an "apologetic" justification for this "division of labor": "What can you do, it is naive to think that the Writers Union is made up entirely of people of unbending will and principle...."

We plow our way through deeply meaningful statements like "the rhythms of feelings pulsate." (Here you have a distinct feeling that our author does not, alas, understand the significance of many words and expressions used in the Russian language; sometimes a doubt even creeps in as to whether he studied at a Russian school at all. Thus he writes: "Immorality has become the mother, no, the wicked stepmother of many vices...." Clearly the author meant to say that immorality is the patroness of vices. But he said the exact opposite, and it does not make sense. After all, wicked stepmother is the name for one who persecutes...) We hack our way through heaps of direct lies (the journal and its author lied in setting forth the story of a review of the movie "Lermontov" in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, claiming that instead of V. Kozhinov's review the editorial office had "gone back on its word" and printed E. Grafov's review, while in fact both reviews were published). We ask ourselves this question: What does the Komsomol Central Committee journal want, what specific problem does it consider most important, who is the hero of our complex times on whose image it would like writers to concentrate their efforts, educating young people by the example of his ideas and actions?

The answer to this question must also be sought from the article's author. Accusing OGONEK of insufficient praise for certain great, epoch-making books, he writes:

"But the works which were yesterday named as epoch-making and great, even if OGONEK keeps quiet about it, remain so to this day."

"At least for those who do not take too opportunistic a view of the scale of values," that is, presumably, for the authors of these lines, and, perhaps, for some part of the MOLODAYA GVARDIYA editorial collegium (we are sure that far from everyone there shares the factional positions expressed in the article).

However, let us not pay attention to minor slips and major distortions dictated by well-known factors. We had better ask which great, epoch-making works the journal has in mind -- presumably not Tolstoy's "War and Peace" or Sholokhov's "Virgin Soil Upturned," since there is no dispute about them. Although the author of the article does let slip a few lines about the latter, lines which are not entirely intelligible, but arouse some doubt. So what are these great (epoch-making) works? "Enmity" ["Vrazhda"]? "Story of an Impossible Love" ["Povest o Nesbyvsheysya Lyubov"]?

No answer. The author is in a great hurry, and his main goal is not literary research; the main thing is to expose those who do not agree with him. All the same, the works which are named in the article should not be ignored.

Thus, "You sense this particularly keenly if you read the publications of recent years, especially very recent times. For instance, there is the artistic image of Stalin, the supreme commander of wartime, in the novels of G. Konovalov and I. Stadnyuk; and then there is the image of him created on a documentary basis in the memoires of G. Zhukov and B. Berezhkov; there is the artistic translation of this documentary basis into the image of Stalin in A. Chakovskiy's novel, and there is supposedly the same Stalin, but a very different one, in A. Tvardovskiy's poem 'By Right of Memory' ['Po Pravu Pamyati'] and A. Bek's novel 'The New Appointment' ['Novoye Naznacheniye']..."

In the context of the article, why did the author need to focus attention on the figure of I.V. Stalin, a figure which, it is well known, is complex and contradictory?

This, it turns out, is why. The author is trying at all costs to lead us onto the paths of beguiling, empty discussions "a propos." Alongside objective evaluations and methodological conclusions on the cult of personality given by the 20th CPSU Congress, there still exists our own personal attitude toward I.V. Stalin..." Listen to that -- "alongside"! Or this argument: "...the absence of full and objective information makes these works (the movie "Repentence," the novel "The New Appointment," and others) ideologically and artistically vulnerable..." Or this totally absurd idea: "Stalin was, perhaps, to a greater extent than we think, the victim of a bureaucratic apparatus." And so on, and so forth.

Evidently aware of the vulnerability and fragility of his own "arguments," the author of the article puts on an innocent face and inquires: "Is all this really so important for us today, and so topical in the discussion of restructuring?"

Moreover he even cites V. Fedorov's lines, "do not disturb old graves, they are fraught with new trouble." What do these lines signify in the context of the antirestructuring conception of the article? A threat?

Are people at the MOLODAYA GVARDIYA editorial office really not familiar with the remarks of our party's leaders on this score?

They are familiar with them, of course they are. So why engage in political prostitution?

They are probably also familiar with the party assessment of our press's contribution to the restructuring. This is contained in the speech by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the SOVETSKAYA KULTURA editorial office in July of this year: "It was noted at the plenum that our mass information and propaganda media have begun to work more actively, in the interests of the restructuring. We have reason to apply this assessment also to SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, its collective, leadership, party organization, and aktiv of authors, and all who produce the newspaper."

What can one say about such a shameless and arrogant article in a youth journal, an article that is particularly odious in our time, the time of democratization and moral purification, when resolute restructuring and glasnost are in full swing?

It is incomprehensible that in the era of restructuring, which demands a reassessment of many accustomed concepts and established practices, when it is necessary to seek out, organize, and rally millions of people, including, and above all, young people who are capable of innovation and of great, difficult deeds, the journal of the Komsomol Central Committee, a central youth journal, can find nothing more pressing to do than to settle scores with those press organs and writers whom MOLODAYA GVARDIYA does not agree with on everything, or perhaps does not agree with at all.

This is not the first time the journal MOLODAYA GVARDIYA has gotten carried away. This is not the first time it has taken a stance in defense of things that are obsolete, that have been superseded, that hamper work. Nor is this the first time it has resorted to tactics that are impermissible for the Soviet press. KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee, wrote back in 1979 in connection with MOLODAYA GVARDIYA's defense of the highly reactionary figure F. Bulgarin: "This is deliberate misrepresentation. Fundamentally immoral, it is doubly immoral in that it is intended for young readers."

It is impossible to understand the accusations, the petty denunciations, which are scattered through the paragraphs of the article blasphemously published under the rubric "Party-mindedness: View of Life and Literature" in the journal's July issue, taking the name of restructuring in vain. This is another instance of immoral misrepresentation.

The author of the article writes: "We cannot choose our fatherland or our history -- we choose our path in history, the path we make today."

What path has been chosen by the editorial office of a journal which has been headed by the same man for nearly 20 years?

It is clear from the article that this path can be defined thus: "Do not permit" any changes, and discredit those who make changes. In other words, the journal is prepared to lie down in the path of restructuring. But this stupid plan is clearly doomed to failure.

The cover of MOLODAYA GVARDIYA says: journal of the Komsomol Central Committee. We do not believe it. It is more like the organ of an informal literary society of the politically immature. Why do the journal's frankly factional tendencies, aimed at splitting the intelligentsia, and its importunate desire to pin political labels on those who are really struggling for the restructuring, not meet with the assessment they deserve?

Has not the time come to think seriously about where the Komsomol journal's present leaders are taking it?

OFFICIALS ANSWER VIEWERS' QUESTIONS ON RESTRUCTURING

LD281055 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 27 July broadcasts a live 2-hour phone-in program in the series "Problems, Search, Solutions." The program is moderated by Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, who begins by welcoming the viewers and pointing out that the theme of the program is "Toward economic management methods -- the management of the national economy." The moderator goes on to introduce the participants in the studio: Lev Alekseyevich Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; Boris Ivanovich Gostev, USSR Minister of Finance; Ivan Ivanovich Cladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin, director of the Institute of the Economy of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Boris Leontyevich Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; and Stefan Aramaisovich Sitaryan, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The moderator then notes that all the participants are also members of the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic mechanism. Voznesenskiy says that the participants have been acquainted with the questions already received from viewers and that questions are now coming in over the studio telephones. The video shows the participants sitting at a round table, and the camera then pans to show typists transcribing the questions being received. At intervals the studio telephone numbers are shown on the screen.

Voznesenskiy then reads the first question, from a senior industrial worker in Kiev, who welcomes the change to self-financing and full financial autonomy but who asks the panel's view about the public's ability to overcome the problem of their own attitudes while simultaneously meeting the 5-year plan which was set up under the old principles. Sitaryan explains that the main task is implementing the decisions of the June party plenum on transformation of the planning system and material and technical supply, moving enterprises in the material production industries over to full financial autonomy and self-financing. He continues:

"It is clear that this is not a simple task in terms of its scale and nature. It will take time to accomplish it. Obviously, there will be a transition period when the old will coexist with the new, but the main task of this period will be to broaden the sphere of activity of the new as vigorously as possible so that the process will gather strength and become irreversible." He goes on to note that the work will be implemented over the next 2 years and that in 1988 all enterprises in the machine building complex, the chemicals and timber industries, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy industries, and the oil and gas industries will be transferred to the new principles. He says: "In 1989 we plan to complete the transfer of all enterprises and industries to the new conditions."

Sitaryan recalls that the 1965 reform was dragged out over a period of 10-15 years and as a result, this approach itself determined the implementation of the measures drawn up at that time. The task now, he says, is to achieve all of this in the shortest time possible. Voznesenskiy interjects to emphasize the importance of the short timescale for the move to self-financing and financial autonomy.

Gostev points out that enterprises will acquire additional resources through overfulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan which can then be used as the enterprises wish.

Gladkiy and Abalkin also point out the importance of the change over to new methods and stress the practical side of economic restructuring, focussing attention on the significance of the election of directors and leaders in labor collectives.

Voznesenskiy asks Sitaryan whether the 1988 state plan will take into account "those elements of economic management which have been designated by the decisions of the June plenum." Sitaryan replies that the plan will take those elements into account "to a large extent." He adds that the State Planning Committee has developed new approaches to the structure and formation of the plan. He goes on to say: "For the first time the plan system will include an important category, such as orders made by the state. This is a new element in planning," he says. "It includes the supply of major types of products which determine the balance of the national economy and will ensure the accomplishment of major social and economic tasks and the strengthening of the country's defense and its economic independence. And, of course, the first main task for the State Planning Committee was to define the content of orders made by the state. This was a very complex problem on which we have been working for a very long time."

The panel then turns the discussion to the subject of wholesale trading. Voronin says: "In the new system of material and technical supply, the main trend is the introduction of wholesale trading for the products manufactured for material and technological purposes -- construction materials, rolled metal, and other products -- in contrast with those methods of limitation which were at the root of the old system of material and technical supply."

Voronin goes on to note that the introduction of wholesale trading began in 1987 and says in general terms that some experience of this has been acquired and that it is successful. He explains what wholesale trading means and notes that it reduces the need for documentation by four to six times, increases the mobility of material resources, and makes the most of reserves. He continues: "In 1988 it is intended to increase the amount of wholesale trading by more than three and one-half times and to begin wholesale trading in a number of construction materials, products intended for electrical engineering and engineering, the instrument making industry, and the rubber industry." "The State Committee for Material and Technical Supply," he says, "has developed a stage-by-stage program for the introduction of wholesale trading for major products over the next 4-5 years, so that in 1990 as much as R130 billion in goods intended for production and engineering is supplied through wholesale trading, and in 1992 75-80 percent of all products intended for production and engineering are supplied in this way. In 1988 all enterprises in Estonia, the construction ministries of Belorussia, Moldavia, and Lithuania among others will change over to wholesale trading."

Voznesenskiy then reads a question about whether a single state system for material and technical supply will be created and whether the administration apparatus will be simplified in the industrial ministries and departments Voronin replies that there will be "some change" in the structure and apparatus of material and technical supply in the relevant ministries.

Gostev is asked by the moderator to answer "a host of questions" concerning the essence of restructuring of the USSR's financial system. He begins by saying: "Briefly, the essence of the finance and credit reform is, first, that finance should become a reliable means of implementing the party's economic strategy, and financial resources will be directed at a radical structural transformation of the national economy, the accomplishment of urgent social tasks, and ensuring the country's defense capability."

He continues: "Second, by means of financal credit there is a need to create normal conditions for transferring enterprises to full financial autonomy and self-financing. The main way to solve this problem is to adopt a normative method of distributing profits or income, whereby part of the profits and income is assigned to society to accomplish tasks affecting the entire state. The remainder can be put at the disposal of the enterprise for the economic and social development of the collective."

Gostev goes on to say there are many questions from viewers concerning the possiblility of monetary reform, like that of 1947, or whether there will be food price increases, and so on. He says: "The short and clear answer is that there is no need for this. The current state of our economy and the stable monetary circulation mean there is no need for any radical monetary reform." He also recalls the monetary reforms of 1922-24 and 1947, and the problem of the redemption of state loans.

Gladkiy is asked why the law on enterprises does not include the idea that women and nonparty members should be made managers. He replies that the present law permits any capable person to be elected a manager.

Abalkin answers a question about whether a new textbook on political economy is to be issued. He says that a competition was held recently for a new textbook but none of the entries was good enough to win. "This is evidently due to the fact," he says, "that the teams of authors, scientists, and staff in higher education are unprepared for modern ideas."

Tolstykkh answers a question about how design bureaus are to operate under financial autonomy by saying that the Council of Ministers will shortly issue a document outlining the principles of operation of independent research and design establishments.

Pavlov is asked to answer a large number of questions concerning the reform of price formation. He says that "it is really a very important question and one of the fundamental issues of today's new economic mechanism because prices represent one of the most important components of the mechanism." Recalling that the present system was set up basically in the mid-1950's, he says that it was based on two most importnt sources for the development of the national economy: the mainly untouched natural resources and a sufficiency of workers involved in production.

Citing examples of how much the extraction of natural resources has increased since the 1950's, Pavlov points out that "every extra tonne of oil, gas, or iron ore extracted is becoming more and more expensive. Thus, in practice, the economy is at a point where the expansion of the volume of production makes our society not richer but poorer. And it is because of this that we are adopting intensive methods of managing the economy, on the basis of accelerating scientific-technological progress. Meanwhile, the price system continues to be oriented toward the cheapness of natural resources and labor. And in today's conditions this cheapness is illusory; it is artificially created through the price system." Citing some example of the differences in cost and market prices. Pavlov says one-fifth of the state budget goes to level out these differences, as does about one-quarter of the profits within the economy. "In other words," he says "approximately one-half of profits come from a kind of double-accounting, gross volume, and this system simply cannot function in the new conditions. People must orient themselves toward increasing their incomes."

Abalkin then provides a theoretical discourse on the ideas of self-recouping and self-financing as two principal features of full financial autonomy. Voronin answers questions on the utilization of recycled resources including tires, chemical polymers, and paper.

Sitaryan and Abalkin answer questions on the desirability of merging the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee on Prices. Voronin is asked to answer a question on the recent increase in hotel charges, while Tolstykh answers questions on standardization and information work and their financial arrangements.

The discussion then returns to restructuring. Abalkin says: "Speaking seriously and fundamentally, the present restructuring is complex, radical, and revolutionary both in scale and in spirit. It is based on the fundamental theses of Marxist-Leninist theory in its concept of property, of the nature of the development of our society as a society built on the initiative and creativity of the masses, in its concept of public property, financial autonomy, and the planned economy. Of course," he goes on, "there have been long periods of stagnation in social thought and some times abuses, quotations used to the detriment of experience of real practice. But now we are seeing a renaissance in everything, including this."

Abalkin goes on to discuss joint firms and cooperation with capitalist countries, pointing out that they must be "on mutually advantageous conditions. We will never forgo our independence in any way. You simply cannot have autonomy in the sense of isolation from the world of today." In response to a viewer's question, he says that "there is nothing in common between the system we are planning and that operating in Yugoslavia." The Yugoslav model is based, he says, on renunciation of a single state plan for the economy, upon enterprises not receiving any targets at all. He says: "We are trying to find the complex dialectically contrary method of combining a centralized plan with the widest possible indpenedence and initiative."

Gostev then discusses the repayment of state loans, the reinforcement of the banks, better economic management, and other matters.

Pavlov discusses the constant rumors of price increases. He points out that it is impossible to state specifically that there will or will not be price increases.

Gladkiy answers a series of questions concerning pensions, and Sitaryan discusses norm-setting in the economy which some may think is unfair and uneven. Voznesenskiy then winds up the program by asking the panel to allow the camera into their offices in order to follow up some of the questions raised.

KOLBIN ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN CP PLENUM

LD271738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Alma-Ata, 27 Jul (TASS) -- The results of the social and economic development over the first half of the year were made public today at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The results are proof of the support by the people of Kazakhstan for the activities of the Republican Communist Party Central Committee, which has begun to steer a course directed at a radical restructuring of economic management, and the elimination of stagnation, errors, and serious miscalculations, which have in the past been permitted to occur in cadre policy.

It was noted at the plenum that industry has successfully coped with the plan tasks during 6 months, having ensured a 1.3 percent increase in the growth of production. Overfulfillment of planned indicators has been ensured in all sectors of the national economy. The Housing-91 [Zhile-91] program, adopted in the republic and envisaging that apartments or houses will be allocated by 1991 to all families on housing waiting lists by the start of this year, is being successfully implemented.

Gennadiy Kolbin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, stressed in his report -- along with others who took the floor -- that a program of measures aimed at an internationalist patriotic upbringing of the working people, and improving relations among nationalities is being consistently implemented in the republic. People have come to believe in their own strength and in the reality of implementing the planned transformations.

The republican party organization is resolutely ridding itself of leaders who have no initiative and who are incompetent, having compromised themselves by their desire for personal gain, and impeding the process of restructuring. Its Central Committee, as noted in the plenum's decisions, has demanded that communists put an end to "petty tutelage" [podstrakhovka] over economic bodies, and that they should fully go over to political forms and methods of work.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET

LD282119 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Text] The 7th session of the 11th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet opened today in Alma-Ata in the Hall of Sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The invited deputies warmly welcomed Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Davletova, Kamalidenov, Kubashev, Kuzmenko, Meshcheryakov, Mukashev, and (?Urzhumov), members of the Kazakhstan Communist party Central Committee Bureau; and Comrade [name indistinct], senior official of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The places in the boxes are occupied by members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Kazakh SSR Government. The session was opened by Deputy Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy (?Drozhev), member of the Credentials Commission, on the examination of the authority of those deputies who were elected after the Sixth Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in place of outgoing deputies. The Supreme Soviet decided to recognize the authority of Deputies Miroshnik, [name indistinct], Kondybayev, (?Bazdikov), Sagdiyev, [two names indistinct], (?Dairov), [name indistinct], Kubashev, (?Karamanov), Vinogradov, (?Sherefmetov), (?Brynkin), (?Amerkhanov), (?Rogozhnikov), and (?Umanov).

The agenda and order of the session's work were unanimously approved. The following matters were included in the agenda of the session: on changes in the membership of the Presidium and certain standing commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; on the condition of, and measures for accelerating, the social development of rural populated areas of the republic in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress; and on the confirmation of the decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After this, the deputies went on to examine matters on the session's agenda.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet elected the following deputies to be members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Kubashev, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Kondybayev, first secretary of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan Central Committee, Arystanbekov, chairman of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Presidium and chairman of the Republican Women's Council Presidium. At the session Deputy Kunayev was relieved of his duties as member of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet also introduced changes into the membership of the standing commissions. In connection with their transfer to other work, the Supreme Soviet relieved from their duties as chairmen of the following standing commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet: of the Credentials Commission -- Deputy (?Asfulkanov); of the Planning and Budget Commission -- Deputy [name indistinct]; and of the Energy Commission -- Deputy (?Bayzhanov). The following deputies were elected chairmen of the standing commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet: of the Credentials Commission -- Vinogradov; of the Planning and Budget Commission -- (?Urzhumov); of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission -- (?Tolkenov); of the Nature Conservation and Rational Use of Natural Resources Commission -- (?Iskakov); and of the Energy Commission -- (?Grish).

A report on the second matter on the session's agenda -- on the condition of, and measures for accelerating, the social development of rural populated areas of the republic in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress -- was delivered by Deputy Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republican State Agro-Industrial Committee.

A joint report on behalf of the standing commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet was delivered at the session by Deputy (?Zub), deputy chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commission. After this, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet went on to discuss the report and joint report. Speaking in the discussions were the following deputies: Knyazev, chairman of the Alma-Ata Oblispolkom; (?Mandaliyev), senior shepherd at the [name indistinct] Sovkhoz, Semipalatinsk Oblast; Medvedev, chairman of the Dzhambul Oblispolkom; (?Nesyukanov), second secretary of the Dzhezkazgan Obkom; (?Yermilov), chairman of the Kustanay Oblast Trade Unions Council.

Speaking at the evening session in the discussions on the report and the joint report were the following deputies: (?Kemerbayev), chairman of the East Kazakhstan Oblispolkom; (?Luchenko), first secretary of the Khobdinskiy Raykom, Aktyubinsk Oblast; Bekbulatov, Kazakh SSR minister of highways; (?Savchenko), first deputy chairman of the North Kazakhstan Oblispolkom and chairman of the Oblagroprom; (?Ofshegulov), secondary school teacher in the village of (?Salday), Zhanadalinskiy Rayon, Turgay Oblast; (?Goncharov), head of the (?main trust for sovkhoz construction work); (?Davletov), chairman of the [name indistinct] kolkhoz, (?Sayramskiy) Rayon, Chimkent Oblast; (?Sarfenov), chairman of the board of the Kazakh Union Consumers Societies; [name indistinct], tractor driver and combine operator at the [name indistinct] Sovkhoz, Ural Oblast; and Kubashev, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. The deputies unanimously adopted a resolution on the matter under discussion.

After this, the deputies heard a report by Deputy (?Malfisov), secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the decrees of the Presidium being presented for the confirmation of the republican Supreme Soviet, and they adopted corresponding laws and resolutions. During the session questions were put by Deputies (?Knanavalova) and (?Solosyev). Replies to them were given by Zhomartov, Kazakh SSR minister of light industry, and Tantsyura, Kazakh SSR minister of trade. The 7th session of the 11th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet then ended its work.

OMISSIONS IN ECONOMIC REFORM DISCUSSED IN PRAVDA

PM271427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 87 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with V. Ye. Kurtashin, director general of the All-Union Cryogenic Equipment Science-and-Production Association, by special correspondent Yu. Kazmin under the rubric "Radical Reform: Experience and Problems: Step One, Step Two"]

[Excerpt] Balashikha City, Moscow Oblast -- [Passage omitted] [Kazmin] Vladimir Yegorovich, labor collectives are now being given extensive independence. Is this a result of new relations between enterprises and associations and the state budget and the ministries? Is everything here to your satisfaction?

[Kurtashin] I think it is necessary to expand the rights of enterprises and associations in distributing the profit left at their disposal between the economic incentives, production development, science and technology, and sociocultural and housing construction funds. We know best how to do this. I also consider it essential that greater rights be given to labor collectives in distributing the wage fund. The wage fund normative for engineering and technical personnel and employees now planned by the ministry encroaches on enterprises' independence. The annual reduction forces us to cut the number of engineering and technical personnel. And yet it is precisely their work that determines the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to provide incentives to reduce the time taken by scientific research and experimental design work. To do this it is necessary to abandon wage regulation within the structure of expenditure on this work.

We have noted as a positive factor the granting of rights enabling material and financial resources, including those in economic incentive funds, to be switched to other enterprises carrying out various orders and services for us. This makes it possible to use resources more flexibly and provides better incentives for medical and housing and municipal services department workers, vocational and technical college staff, and educators in children's establishments.

[Kazmin] Enterprises are now setting up a single labor remuneration fund instead of the present two -- the wages fund and the material incentives fund. This innovation also presupposes a different approach to the category of "wages fund." What do you think about this?

[Kurtashin] The wages fund is now formed from the enterprise's income. This thesis has, however, not been backed up at all. If we are to switch to a single labor remuneration fund it is essential that the system of plan indicators and price-formation be improved. And above all that the cost-based mechanism in price-formation be jettisoned. It is essential to establish an economic mechanism which helps reduce the labor- and materials-intensiveness of products and serves a cost-cutting function. Product indicators are determined by customer requirements. Consequently prices too must be determined by a product's use value rather than the overall outlay on its development and manufacture.

And then it is necessary to take into account the fact that science-and-production associations are an autonomous form of organization of science and production, with their own specific features, and that the planning and evaluation of their work must consequently be based on the tasks facing them and not on industrial enterprises' indicators.

Solving the new tasks also demands a new approach to planning and evaluating science-and-production associations' activity. It demands indicators that gear us primarily toward creating highly efficient new equipment and introducing it more rapidly into the national economy rather than increasing cost-based (gross output) results. That is the main thing.

[Kazmin] What do you propose?

[Kurtashin] It is possible to recommend the following system of indicators for the planning and evaluation of science-and-production associations' activity:

First, a target for the whole range of work from research into new equipment to its manufacture, including development, assimilation, and production;
Second, basic indicators for the technical level and quality of the most important kinds of new items that match the best Soviet and foreign standards;
Third, the economic effect of introducing new equipment in the national economy;
Fourth, a target for the manufacture of the most important kinds of products in physical terms (including a separate one for exports);
And, finally, the proportion of new equipment within the overall production.

Assessment of the volume of work in value terms (output sold) and production indicators must be determined on the basis of payments made [raschetno]. And the dynamics of these indicators in the conditions of a science-and-production association must be characterized by an upward curve.

Even noneconomists are now aware that the planning and evaluation of activity on the basis of cost indicators for many years oriented us toward seeking profitable orders and the series production of existing products to the detriment of progressive new equipment. Moreover, the application of these indicators in science-and-production associations is an inducement to deliberately increase the materials- and labor-intensiveness of new items.

The procedure for setting the price of new equipment remains imperfect. Under the existing statute wholesale prices for new products are established, as with series-produced output, on the basis of prime cost and the profitability normative set by the USSR State Committee for Prices for a given group of products. Here the profitability normative for new equipment should not, as a rule, exceed 20 percent of the prime cost of the product. However, it is our deep conviction that prices for new equipment should be set on the basis of an agreement between manufacturer and customer, within the limits of a ceiling price and according to the economic benefit derived in the national economy from the introduction of the piece of equipment or machinery in question. Here the level of profitability of a new piece of equipment (if the equipment is more productive than series-produced equipment) must not be set below the actual level of a similar series-produced product.

It should also be noted that in addition to intersectorial science-and-production associations, the country also has all-union science-and-production associations, of which the Cryogenic Equipment Association is an example. The all-union science-and-production associations represent a progressive new way of organizing science and production, with their own tasks, and speed up the progress of entire subsectors of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

But the all-union science-and-production association today possesses neither status nor a statute governing its operation. The all-union science-and-production association is today at a formative stage and requires assistance. There is a need for legal-normative documentation and a methodology for integrated planning and integrated provision of incentives for both scientists and production workers. This methodology must ensure that science and production are mutually linked as part of a single complex.

The new economic mechanism in industrial management is designed to serve as a powerful lever and driving force for good, enterprising, and resourceful work, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted. And the ultimate goal of the improvement of the economic mechanism -- the acceleration of scientific and technical progress -- will depend in many respects on how quickly and skillfully we accomplish this.

STATISTICS CHIEF VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD291520 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- The current year was shaping up not easy for the Soviet economy. There was a lapse in the first quarter but as a result of the measures effected in the second quarter we succeeded in substantially rectifying the situation, Nikolay Belov, first deputy head of the USSR Central Statistics Board, said today.

The country's national income grew 2.4 per cent in January-June as against the same period last year. The industry performance has markedly improved. Its output went up 3.5 per cent.

The state of matters in agriculture and related industries has improved. The purchase of cattle and poultry increased 10 per cent, milk -- four per cent and eggs -- three per cent as against the same period last year.

Dwelling on social development, Belov pointed out that for these ends the state allocated almost 40 billion roubles in excess of the plan. The housing built topped the figure for the same period last year by 17 per cent. Sixty million more square meters of housing will be built in the current five year-plan period (1986-1990). More than 15 million families will move to new flats in five years.

Speaking about overhauling the operation of statistics bodies in the USSR, Belov noted that it was aimed at upgrading economic analysis, at creating a uniform information-statistics system at the state and regional levels. This will enable us to meet better the demands made on us by the management of the national economy and to inform wide sections of the public about the development of the economic and social life in the country. "We wish to regulate the entire state system of reporting and ensure its absolute trustworthiness," Belov emphasized.

With a view to ensuring greater openness in our work, he added, it is planned to set up an information and publishing centre continually to inform the public, the press and research institutions, and to hold press conferences.

Belov also told journalists about reorganization of statistical institutions, whose goal is to raise the level of state guidance of statistics, accounting and reporting procedures in the entire territory of the country.

WEATHER, CROP STATUS IN MID-JULY REPORTED

PM281039 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 87 p 3

[Report by Agricultural Metereologist L. Platonova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] During the second 10-day period of July in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and in the south of the Central Chernozem and Volga Regions the warm weather continued and it was hot on some days (30-40 degrees), which was favorable for harvesting winter and early spring cereal and grass crops. In the remaining larger sector of the country's European territory cool and, on some days, cold weather persisted. The average air temperature during the 10-day period was 2-4 degrees, and in some regions 5-6 degrees, lower than the perennial average.

Winter rye reached waxy ripeness in the territory to the south of a line linking Minsk, Tula, and Kirov, and early spring cereal crops have reached the milky ripeness stage here. Because of frequent rains and a drop in the air temperature, the conditions for the development of abundant crops were worse in many areas of the Northwest, Northern, and Volga-Vyatka Regions and on the northern half of the Central and Volga Regions.

In central and southern regions of the Ukraine and Moldavia, in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and in the south of Rostov Oblast the heading of the corn panicles has begun, while early-ripening corn varieties and hybrids are flowering. Corn is developing at rates close to the perennial average.

Potatoes on the main industrial cropping zone are flowering and the height of the haulms is 60-70cm. In the majority of the territory long-stemmed flax is also flowering and in the main it stands 60-75cm high. In the majority of the regions of the Ukraine the seeds have reached the yellow ripeness stage.

In West Siberia and in the north of Kazakhstan once again hot dry weather has set in. The maximum air temperature reached 28-34 degrees in the south of Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts, while in Guryev Oblast and areas of Semipalatinsk Oblast it reached 35-39 degrees. Early spring cereal crops have formed ears and flowered, while in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts they were at the milky ripeness stage. Spring wheat, barley, and oats have developed at rates close to the perennial average. Rain favorable for the formation and swelling of grain has fallen in some regions of Uralsk, Aktyubinsk, Turgay, Kustanay, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts, on the south of Tyumen and in the western rayons of Omsk Oblast.

In East Siberia rain has fallen everywhere. This has improved crops' moisture supply.

In the eastern sector of Central Asia the unsettled weather has continued. The mean air temperature of 20-24 degrees during the 10-day period was 2-5 degrees lower than the perennial average. There has been torrential rain almost everywhere there and torrents of mud and rock have occurred in the mountains, which have caused partial damage to crops. In Turkmenistan and in adjacent oblasts of Uzbekistan the weather has been dry. Cotton has flowered everywhere and boll formation proceeded. In the southern oblasts of Central Asia one or two bolls have formed on each stem.

Boll formation has also been noted on cotton in Azerbaijan.

HARVEST REACHING MAJOR GRAIN REGIONS DESPITE WEATHER

PM280919 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jul 87 p 3

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Harvest Without Waste"]

[Text] Having begun in the southern regions of the country, the harvest has nearly reached the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, the Volga region and the southern Urals. It is under way in 12 union republics. Not everywhere is the weather favoring the hard toil. In certain places heavy rains and strong winds have flattened the crops, in others they have turned out sparse and stunted because of the drought. All this requires of the farm leaders and specialists a skilled and creative approach to the organizaton of the harvest and averting even the slightest harvest losses. The main factor consists of reducing the period of harvest toil to a minimum and not allowing a gap between the harvesting and the threshing, and the transporting of the grain to the threshing floors and the elevators, and to attain the rhythmic shipment of grain to the state.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 20 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 8.9 million hectares on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. The equivalent of 5.4 million hectares had been threshed. This is 5 percent of sowings. During the past week the area of completely harvested grain crops exceeded 2.9 million hectares. Because of the delay in ripening the harvest was gathered from a significantly smaller area than by the start of July's first 10-day period in previous years. Now the ripening of the grain is speeding up and creating favorable conditions for a sharp increase in the pace of harvesting and grain procurement.

Stavropol's farmers are trying not to waste a single summer hour. About 800 harvesting and transportation complexes are working on the harvest here. The leaders of many rayon agro-industrial associations and farms are countering the unstable weather with organization, the precise maneuvering of equipment, and practically tested work tactics. As a result 100,000 hectares of mown area and 70,000 of threshed area are daily added to the total here. The harvesting and threshing schedule is strictly observed in the well-known "Temizhbekskiy" Sovkhoz. All the equipment here has been adjusted and adapted to harvest "heavy" grain crops, which practically excludes harvest loss. If the quality control commission detects wastage then it is eliminated at the expense of the person responsible for it. Once again, as with last year, M. Goncharov's harvesting and transport complex from the "Rossiya" Kolkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon is achieving the highest yields. Each hectare of winter wheat is producing 50 quintals, and quite rightly so. After all it was grown according to intensive technology.

The grainfields of Rostov Oblast look unusual today. It is very rare to come across the well-known Don wheat. It perished not so much because of adverse weather conditions as because of farmers' blunders. However, the spring barley has ripened on an area of more than 1.7 million hectares; and, almost simultaneously from the southern Azov region to the steppes of the northern Don. To gather in this harvest without losses is an urgent task, although it is also a difficult one demanding highly skilled machine operators. They decided first of all to lay crops which had lodged or were matted because of the wind and the rain in swaths, and then to thresh them. These tactics turned out to be correct. Many farms on the Don report good yields.

In the whole of the RSFSR some 3.6 million hectares of grain have been cut. The equivalent of 1.6 million hectares have been threshed. The progress of the harvest is lagging considerably behind last year's level. [paragraph continues]

A number of farms in the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, where there are already large areas containing overripe crops, have reconciled themselves to the slow progress. In some places the harvest is lasting about a month. Those collectives which are only just embarking on the harvest toil cannot be allowed a slow start. The correct decision is made where people begin the reaping selectively, in the light of the prevailing conditions. Leaders of agroindustrial committees, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes are called upon to ensure round-the-clock work by the harvesting conveyor and to take care to ensure the safekeeping of the whole of the crop grown.

That is how they seek to organize matters on many farms of the Ukraine, where the grain fields total nearly 16 million hectares. Here, so far, 1.4 million hectares have been threshed. The lag is serious. It is also worrying because on some of the sowings, after rain, the grain was beaten to the ground. That is why the republic must devote special attention to tuning up the reapers and combines and fitting them with adaptation to prevent losses of grain, and ensure the efficient organization of labor in all areas of the summer field complex. Unfortunately these demands are not complied with everywhere. On the "Rossiya" Kolkhoz in Zaporozhye Oblast, where N. Grin is the leader, from the first days of the harvest there were interruptions in the work of the machines. Combines constantly stand idle in the enclosures because of technical defects and the lack of machines to unload the grain. The peas have still not been threshed, and their pods are splitting, and the readjustment of machinery for the wheat harvest is proceeding only slowly. On the "Za Mir," "Zhovten, and "Suvorov" Kolkhozes in Chernigov Oblast's Talayevskiy Rayon, one-third of the combines have not been made good or supplied with cadres. Yet they should already be in the enclosures....

The harvest in Kazakhstan has passed the 1 million hectare mark and is moving gradually toward the central and northern oblasts, where the ears are only just ripening. It is important again and again to ensure that the units are fully staffed with cadres for two-shift work and the threshing floors, elevators, and motor transport are in readiness, so as to prevent the errors which have been revealed in Makanchinskiy and Aksuatskiy Rayons in Semipalatinsk Oblast. Here they underestimated the importance of the combine trailor and batch methods of dispatching grain for transportation to the threshing floors. As a result the speed of the harvesting conveyor was reduced and a threat of grain losses arose.

In speaking of the technical provision for the harvesting of grain and other crops, mention must be made of the fact that the repair of combines, reapers, and trucks has not yet been completed everywhere. There are many unrepaired machines on the farms of Kaluga, Tyumen, and Chita Oblasts. Despite the measures being adopted, certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are not fulfilling plans for the delivery of machinery to the countryside. Potato digging will begin soon. However, the target for creating KSP-25 potato grading centers is not being met. The "Ryazselmash" Production Association is supposed to manufacture them, but the enterprise has not yet embarked on this urgent work. In this connection a threat again arises of poor quality tubers being laid in for storage.

Meanwhile, the harvesting of early varieties of potatoes is getting under way. More than 1.9 million tonnes have already been sold to the state. The Bryansk Oblast farms have begun to dig the "second bread" and dispatch it to the consumers. The influx of vegetables to the cities and industrial centers is increasing. Some 2.3 million tonnes have been sold. Large consignments of tomatoes have been dispatched from Astrakhan Oblast. It is important not to allow this vitamin-rich produce to spoil on the way from the plantations to the store counters.

Everything that has been grown in the fields must be harvested in good time and without losses, and plans for the sale of grain and otherproducts to the state must be fulfilled -- let the competition among workers in the country's agro-industrial complex develop more widely under this sogan.

MEDIA REPORT 23-24 JULY AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD270045 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23-24 July. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 July

Grain harvesting is under way throughout the Ukraine on a total of almost 12 million hectares. One-fourth of the grain has already been reaped, and half of that threshed. Farms in the Lubenskiy Rayon of the Poltava Oblast were first to fulfill the plan for sale of new grain to the state. They have decided to sell another 1,000 tonnes over and above plan. Fields cleared of pulse and feed crops are immediately ploughed up. Two million hectares have already been cleared for winter crops and clean fallow. (0800)

Grain Harvesting is under way in Belgorod Oblast. (1100)

Perennial grass has been harvested on more than a half of the total acreage in Leningrad Oblast. About 300,000 tonnes of hay have been laid in for the winter. (1100)

In the Ukraine, the harvesting of grain and pulse crops has been carried out over an area of 2.7 million hectares. Last year, for various reasons up to 3.5 million tonnes of grain were lost in the fields. The aim this year is to avoid such losses and to boost quality. (1950)
Grain has been cut on 130,000 hectares in Kirghizia, which is one quarter of the area.

(1330)

The third cut of perennial grass has begun in Osh Oblast and the Chu Valley in Kirghizia. Lucerene and sainfoin have been reaped from 350,000 hectares. (1330)

24 July

Harvesting has begun in the Central Non Chernozem Zone. Rye and peas are being harvested in Tambov Oblast. Crops have been damaged by heavy rain and strong winds, and all combines have been equipped with special attachments. The Don-15000 combines will be used for the first time. (0400)

The harvest is under way in Belorussia. The grain area exceeds 2.5 million hectares. In many places, the crops have been flattened, and the soil is over-moist. (0400)

This year the grain fields of Uzbekistan have yielded an unprecedented crop. For example, on Samarkand's "Guristan" collective farm, where autumn ploughing started today, they have threshed up to 50 quintals per hectare of quality wheat, almost double the amount planned.

Excellent threshed grain is also being produced in the arid areas of the Karshi steppe and in the south of the Republic. This is the result of introduction of intensive methods. In just 1 month grain growers have reaped and threshed grain from nine-tenths of the entire area. (1100)

Grain harvesting has begun in Gomel and Brest Oblasts. The area under grain in Belorussia is almost 3 million hectares. A yield of 30 quintals per hectare is expected this harvest in Belorussia. (1330)

TASS REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR SOYUZ CRAFT DESCENT

LD291101 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Yuriy Romanenko, Aleksandr Laveykin, Aleksandr Viktorenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrov and Muhammad Faris are completing the joint work aboard the orbital complex Mir.

In the morning, during the flight over the Syrian Arab Republic the cosmonauts conducted the final series of geophysical research under the programme of the "Euphrates" experiment.

One more cycle of the electrophoretic separation of top-purity biologically-active substances is being carried out at the "Svetlana" plant today.

The technological experiment "Afamia" prepared by Soviet and Syrian specialists is drawing to an end. Its goal is to obtain in monocrystals microgravity conditions the semiconductor material -- gallium antimonide.

Preparations went under way for plunging from orbit the Soyuz TM-2 space vehicle in which Aleksandr Viktorenko, Aleksandr Laveykin and Muhammad Faris will return to earth tomorrow. The cosmonauts transfer documentation, rolls of film tapes and photographic films shot, recording tapes, and bags with biological objects into the spacecraft's descent module.

The materials of research carried out under the programme of the Soviet-Syrian flight and during the lengthy work of Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin will be brought to earth.

According to telemetry and reports from orbit, the flight of the orbital research complex Mir is proceeding normally.

Soyuz Lands; Cosmonauts 'Well'

LD300228 Moscow TASS in English 0226 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- On completing the programme of joint studies and experiments on board the manned complex "Mir" the international crew consisting of Aleksandr Viktorenko, Aleksandr Laveykin and the citizen of the Syrian Arab Republic Muhammad Faris returned to earth today at 5 hours 04 minutes Moscow time.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are continuing their flight on board the research complex "Mir".

The descent module of the "Soyuz TM-2" space ship landed in a pre-set area of the Soviet Union 140 kilometres to the north-east of the town of Arkalyk.

Cosmonauts Viktorenko, Laveykinand Faris are feeling well after landing.

On board the "Mir" manned complex the international crew carried out in full the programme of joint studies and experiments prepared by Soviet and Syrian scientists and specialists and having much scientific and economic importance.

Visual and instrumental observations and photography of Syria's territory and offshore areas were conducted with the aim of studying its natural resources. A big volume of information was obtained on physical processes in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere and in the ionosphere.

A number of experiments were carried out with the aim of further perfecting the technology of obtaining various materials with improved characteristics in conditions of microgravitation. Work was done in the field of the electrophoretic separation and purification of biologically active substances and medicinal preparations.

The international crew engaged in medical research directed at further studying the specificities of the human organism's adaptation to weightlessness.

Throughout the flight cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko, Aleksandr Laveykin, Aleksandr Viktorenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrov and Muhammad Faris worked on a high professional level and with full mutual understanding.

The successful orbital flight by Soviet and Syrian cosmonauts is a new important step along the road of the constantly developing multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

BRIEFS

SMALL PLANET DISCOVERED -- Simferopol (Crimea) July 24 TASS -- The astrophysical observatory in the Crimea discovered a new small planet in the belt of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter and named it after Thor Heyerdahl, a prominent Norwegian traveller and explorer. The international planet center endorsed the discovery and the name. The planet Heyerdahl's number in the international catalog is 2473. The diameter of the planet is eight kilometers. The 'year' of that asteroid, that is, the period over which it travels around the sun, is 39 terrestrial months. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences will present Thor Heyerdahl with a special certificate listing these facts. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 24 Jul 87 LD]

SOLOVYEV INSPECTS WARSHIPS IN LENINGRAD 26 JULY

LD270202 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's video report on Navy Day ceremonies, Solovyev inspecting ships in Leningrad 26 July]

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of Leningraders and guests of our city came to the embankments of the Neva today. The warships of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet and the Red Banner Leningrad naval base drew up in the roads. On board the motor launch "Albatross" Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, together with the supreme line officers of the fleet, inspected the warships. A few hours later, the festival events were taken up by the Kirov central park of culture and leisure: a theatrical sports show "Guarding the Sea Borders"; races in outboard motor boats, launches, and canoes; and also rounds of water sports by sailors and students from naval colleges. [video shows a Nanuchka class missile corvette, No 599; Krivak class I frigate Silnyy with crew in formation on deck as a motor launch moves past with Solovyev and other uniformed men and civilians on board]

CHERNAVIN ON NAVY'S SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY

LD262107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Interview with Fleet Admiral Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin, commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy, deputy defense minister, and hero of the Soviet Union, by correspondent Boris Smirnov on the occasion of USSR Navy Day; conducted on 25 July; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Smirnov] Comrade Fleet Admiral, what is special about the Navy Day celebrations this year?

[Chernavin] A noteworthy difference in this year's Navy Day celebrations is the fact that we will be celebrating Navy Day in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This anniversary, which all our people and people in progressive countries around the world are preparing to mark, gives a special resonance to our traditional holiday. Today people around the world see in the restructuring and in the transformation of all aspects of our life and work the continuation of the Great October cause. To be involved in these events in our country, to take part in them is an equally great responsibility and a great honor for us, the sailors. I would like to say that we seamen understand this great responsibility.

[Smirnov] The Soviet Navy has a rich history. What are its main stages?

[Chernavin] The Soviet Navy took over all that was best and progressive from the splendid victories of the Russian fleet. During that October the Navy proved itself to be a reliable force for the revolution. It is no accident that the image of the legendary cruiser Avrora is today an image of the revolution. The sailors made a worthy contribution to the defense of the young Soviet state during the civil war and the foreign intervention. The actions by Soviet seamen during the great patriotic war, when, along with our armed forces and our entire people, they defended the freedom and independence of our great homeland and saved Europe from the brown plague of Nazi obscurantism, were full of special courage, valor, and heroism.

After the great patriotic war, more or less in the mid-fifties, began the creation of the Soviet country's modern, nuclear missile fleet. That, too, was a feat, by our designers, by our scientists, by our shipbuilders and other industry representatives, who created equipment for the Navy that was mastered by the seamen. Today such brilliant cruises as that by a nuclear submarine to the North Pole under pack ice are history. Today the round-the-world cruise by a group of our submarines and other achievements in those days are history. It is no accident that the deeds by our Soviet seamen in that period and the post-war period were honored with the highest awards by the homeland.

[Smirnov] I would like to hear a more detailed description of today's Navy.

[Chernavin] The Navy is a component part of our armed forces, standing guard over the security of our socialist homeland. The Navy is constantly developing, being replenished by new generations of ships, new weapons, and new equipment. Today its main strike force is made up of nuclear submarines armed with intercontinental ballistic missiles, cruise missiles for various purposes, and torpedoes. Today our Navy is proud of its surface ships with nuclear propulsion systems, such as, let us say, the nuclear cruiser Kirov.

The pride of our Navy are the aircraft-carrying ships [avianesushchiy korabl] of the Kiev class, missile-carrying cruisers of the Slava class, and many other vessels. Our naval aviation has undergone substantial changes in the postwar years. Today it includes missile-carrying jets and long-range aircraft, shipborne and shore-based. Our coastal missile and artillery units and marines have been equipped with a great deal of new weaponry and hardware. All in all, our country today has a Navy with a duty and a capability to forestall aggression from the seas.

[Smirnov] In fact it is well known that the Soviet Armed Forces, and in particular the Navy, are not marking time. But what is it that makes our state work to perfect its systems of armed combat?

[Chernavin] The Soviet Union's work to perfect its combat resources is necessitated, I would say, by the time that we live in. The world situation today is alarming, troubled, and explosive. The material resources, intellectual effort, and creative potential of many capitalist countries and their people are devoted to building sophisticated systems of destruction, such as the MX missile, the Trident weapons system, and the space system, for the annihilation of people. The chief cause of this escalation is the high degree of aggression in the policy of the United States, the attempts to gain a unilateral advantage over the Soviet Union. We can see this aggressiveness in U.S. policy today in its preparation for armed interference in the affairs of Central American and the Caribbean basin countries and the throwing together of a military bloc in the Far East. The United States and its allies are deliberately maintaining tension in the Near East and are building up their presence in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, and other trouble spots. Under these conditions, as the decisions by the January and June CPSU Central Committee plenums stressed, our country's defense potential and our armed forces' high degree of training and combat readiness must be maintained at the proper level. That is what our seamen today are doing.

[Smirnov] People around the world are becoming more and more convinced that it is the Soviet Union that is firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation in international questions, really working to achieve disarmament and the elimination of the threat of war.

[Chernavin] Yes, that is right; and today the leading role played by our country in those questions is clear to many people. This is confirmed, among other things, by public opinion polls conducted in various countries, including the capitalist ones. I would add that a vivid manifestation of the peace-loving policy of our state, not in words but in deeds, was the result of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin this May. That conference adopted a historic document, On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty States. That document says quite clearly and definitely that the military doctrine of the socialist countries is of a peaceful and purely defensive nature.

[Smirnov] In our country, as we all know, there is an active process of restructuring all aspects of public life. What do Soviet seamen see as their task in light of the decisions by the 27th party congress and the subsequent decisions by the CPSU Central Committee, and how are they implementing them?

[Chernavin] Today is a time of great change, a time of new approaches and strict assessments. These words have particular significance when we speak of the Navy's combat readiness, the quality of combat training and military discipline. Today we can no longer be satisfied with what was achieved yesterday. Today's quality must be higher. Today the norms must be stricter and the assessments more exacting. That is the direction in which restructuring is being implemented in the Navy.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the many collectives of scientists, designers, and representatives of industry and the working class who are providing the navy with new ships, new equipment, and new weapons. I would also like to wish all the viewers good health, great happiness, and success in working for the benefit of our great fatherland. Happy Navy Day to you, dear comrades!

YAZOV ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM291517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 87 First Edition pp 1,3

[Unattributed report: "Selflessly Serving the Party, the People, the Motherland. Kremlin Reception in Honor of Military Academy Graduates"]

[Text] A festive atmosphere reigned in the halls of the Great Kremlin Palace yesterday. A reception was held there in honor of military academy graduates, organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The reception was attended by Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, and Army General P.G. Kushev, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army General A.D. Kizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, USSR deputy defense ministers, and military chiefs. Generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and of armies of the fraternal socialist countries and other friendly states who have completed their studies in Soviet military educational institutions, academy professors and lecturers were present at the reception.

Army Gen D.T. Yazov addressed the reception. He congratulated the graduates and personnel of military academies on the latest graduation and read out a greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR defense minister pointed out that the words of the greetings message express the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the Soviet Armed Forces and military cadres. At the same time, it is also a mandate to reliably protect the peaceful labor of Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries' from any imperialist intrigues.

These academy graduates, he continued, will arrive among the troops and fleets when great work is in full swing, when the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are undergoing a crucial stage in their development -- the stage of acceleration and of the fullest realization of the potential and advantages of socialism. In our country this stage has assumed the nature of essential, revolutionary restructuring. The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum transformed it to the sphere of specific practical deeds.

Like the entire country, restructuring also is being developed in the Armed Forces. Real progress must be made as quickly as possible in improving the qualitative condition of troops and naval forces. In organizing and directing their activity, commanders, commanding officers, staffs, and political organs must be guided by the theses of Soviet military doctrine; it is subordinate to the task of preventing war. Our Armed Forces are maintained in a state of combat readiness sufficient to prevent them from being caught unawares, but nonetheless if an attack is made on us, they will deal the aggressor a crushing rebuff.

It is important here to take into account the complexity of the contemporary military-political situation in the world and the continuing U.S. and NATO attempts to upset the existing equilibrium and to achieve military-strategic superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member states.

It is the party's demand to maintain the Armed Forces' combat readiness at a level which rules out such superiority, the defense minister emphasized, and its practical fulfillment is the determining factor in all the activity of military cadres, in their work on restructuring.

Referring to the role of military academy graduates in restructuring, the defense minister emphasized that their chief efforts must be directed, above all, toward overcoming stagnation in units and on ships. This stagnation consists of deeply rooted shortcomings, which are repeated year after year -- in combat training, the organization of service, and discipline. People have become thoroughly accustomed to them in some places. A section of officers is of the opinion that it is quite impossible to eliminate shortcomings. There are some who have resigned themselves to them and others who like the atmosphere of carelessness and complacency. Such phenomena must be resolutely eliminated.

The defense minister went on to dwell on questions of improving the quality of training troops and naval forces and pointed to the need to persistently eradicate indulgence, oversimplification, and routine. The initiative and creativity of commanders, political workers, staff officers, and specialists must be directed toward making personnel instruction and training conditions as close as possible to combat conditions. We must try to ensure that subunits, and ships always and everywhere -- in the field, in the air, and at sea -- learn what is necessary in war. The most efficient use must be made of every day of combat training and every hour of exercises to improve the military skill of personnel and the combat coordination of subunits, units, and ships and to master efficient operating methods.

It is impossible to achieve success in resolving these tasks without strong discipline. You cannot live in modern society without discipline, V.I. Lenin pointed out. This is all the more true with regard to the Army. Diligence is the soul of

military discipline. It is necessary to assert it indefatigably everywhere, beginning with oneself. The one who issues an order or sets a task is the first to bear responsibility for their execution. If an order has been issued, it is necessary to secure its realization. Without this military order does not exist.

Military order, the defense minister emphasized, means regulation order. He pointed to the need to organize the personnel's entire life and activity in unconditional and the strictest accordance with the regulations. Instilling order in everything -- alert duty, combat training, service, and the everyday life of troops and naval forces -- must be regarded as the paramount task, and the will, energy, knowledge, and experience of military cadres and all servicemen must be directed toward resolving it. An atmosphere of cohesion, friendship, and comradeship must be asserted in subunits and units and on ships.

Party political work must effectively serve the interests of enhancing combat readiness and the quality of training of troops and naval forces and strengthening discipline. The "wholesale" approach, ostentation, and formalism, when numerous plans and measures push the actual person into the background, must finally be eradicated from this work. It is necessary to shift the center of gravity to individual work and organize it so that not a single serviceman remains outside active political influence.

The defense minister noted the extreme importance of the personal example of the officer -- the champion of the party line in the Armed Forces -- in the life and activity of the troops and naval forces. It is he who is the organizer and leader of restructuring today. It is he who is called upon in practice to show that the purpose of restructuring is to work conscientiously and with utmost efficiency, to work creatively and purposefully, to work profitably, yielding a tangible increase. The officer's high professionalism, his devotion to military duty, and his selflessness in fulfilling official duties must be the model for all personnel.

Today personal example is inconceivable without mastering the modern style of leadership, without the ability to organize the resolution of tasks in practice. Things cannot be made to move by orders and directives alone without being backed up by painstaking everyday work in units, on ships, on test grounds and airfields -- where troop training and combat readiness are formed. It is there that the chief efforts of commanders, political organs, and all military cadres must be concentrated.

The defense minister drew the academy graduates' attention to the fact that restructuring acutely raises questions connected with the ability of military cadres to work under conditions of the democratization of Army and Navy life. He pointed out that it is necessary to make fuller use of the democratic institutions in the Armed Forces and to develop glasnost and healthy criticism and self-criticism. It was emphasized here that, in organizing and directing restructuring, it is important not to permit the unfounded negation of what was done and achieved earlier. Without the past there is no present or future. It is necessary, the defense minister said, to attentively study and creatively utilize the accumulated experience and gather together and introduce into practice everything new and progressive.

It is our duty to safeguard and augment the heroic traditions of the party, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces. The preparations for the glorious anniversary -- the 70th anniversary of the Great October -- must serve to galvanize all work on the patriotic and international education of personnel. The Army and Navy must greet the portentous festival of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind with specific achievements in enhancing combat readiness, improving military skill, and strengthening discipline.

The defense minister's speech noted the great work which commanders, political workers, and the professional and teaching staff of academies have put into training highly skilled officer cadres and pointed to the crucial tasks of further improving the training and educational process, updating methods, and developing military science and military art.

In conclusion, Army Gen D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of defense, voiced firm confidence that the Soviet military academy graduates will be a model of unshakable devotion to the Great October cause and of selfless loyalty to their patriotic and international duty.

The reception was addressed by Major General N.I. Zvinchukov, graduate of the K.Ye. Voroshilov Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Bulgarian People's Army Captain P. Chorbaydzhiyski, graduate of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops; and Doctor of Technical Sciences Prof Major General Yu.V. Kryuchkov, departmental chief at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality.

DECREE ANNOUNCES BRAVERY AWARD FOR 4 SERVICEMEN

PM300847 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 July in its First Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "True to Their Duty" the text of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing awards to four servicemen "for courage and bravery displayed in the execution of their military duties." Accompanying the decree, which is dated 22 July 1987 and signed by Presidium Chairman Gromyko and Secretary Menteshashvili, are brief descriptions by Lieutenant Colonel M. Zemskov of the events relevant to the conferring of the awards. Of the four awards, two are posthumous: One relates to Private R.G. Manedov, who died in the performance of rescue operations during the Georgian floods of last winter; the second relates to a sailor, S.A. Preminin, of whom Zemskov writes, under the headline "Order Fulfilled":

"On the morning of 3 October a fire broke out in a compartment of a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine with ballistic missiles on board when it was approximately 1,000 km northeast of the Bermuda Islands....

"We read these burningly painful lines of the TASS report at the beginning of October. Then there was another report saying that the reactor had been shut down, and that the submarine had sunk at great depth. The person who executed his duty to the last by shutting down the reactor was Seaman Sergey Preminin."